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Ontario

# **Report of the Task Force on Parks System Planning**

## **Appendices**





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## APPENDICES

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix A	Ontario Provincial Parks Policy
Appendix B	1. Protection of Provincially Significant , Natural Areas: The Nature Reserves System
	2. Earth and Life Science - Regional System Assessment Summary
Appendix C	Identification, Evaluation and Selection of Candidate Parks in the Northwestern Planning Region
Appendix D	Selection and Evaluation Process for Candidate Parks in the Northeastern Planning Region
Appendix E	Selection and Evaluation Process for Candidate Parks in the Southern Ontario Planning Region
Appendix F	SUMMARY TABLES - Anticipated Resource Conflicts re: Proposed Candidates by Administrative Region
Appendix G	Base Level Data Sheets - Proposed Candidates





APPENDIX A

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PARKS POLICY







MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

RECEIVED

JUN 14 1978

May 30, 1978

REGIONAL OFFICE, KENORA

MEMORANDUM TO:

Regional Directors

SUBJECT: Provincial Parks Policy

On May 9, 1978, Cabinet agreed to adopt as the basis of the Provincial Parks Policy the attached - definition of provincial parks, the goal and objectives of the provincial parks system, the principles to be used in managing the park system and the park classes.

Cabinet also adopted the attached general guidelines for recreation, tourism, protection and heritage appreciation as the basis for preparation of program options to implement the policy. These program options will be the subject of future Cabinet consideration.

Please ensure that this policy is communicated to appropriate field staff, especially, all parks personnel.

In the meantime Provincial Parks Branch is proceeding with the production of a brochure to communicate this policy to the general public, as well as detailed planning and management policies for the individual park classes. These will be available to you in the near future.

I am optimistic that the Provincial Parks Policy will provide a foundation for the continuing evolution of one of the finest park systems on this continent.

J.K. Reynolds  
Deputy Minister

attach.

c.c. Assistant Deputy Ministers  
Executive Coordinators

General Managers, St. Lawrence Parks Commission  
Niagara Parks Commission

St. Clair Parkway Commission

Dr. G. Priddle, Chairman, Ontario Provincial Parks Council

## ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PARKS

### POLICY

#### WHAT ARE PROVINCIAL PARKS?

Provincial parks are areas of land and water managed for the benefit of present and future generations and dedicated to the people of Ontario and others who may use them for their healthful enjoyment and appreciation.

#### WHAT DO PROVINCIAL PARKS TRY TO ACHIEVE?

#### GOAL OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural, and recreational environments, in a system of Provincial Parks.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM

Protection	To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
Recreation	To provide outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experiences.
Heritage Appreciation	To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
Tourism	To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

#### WHAT PRINCIPLES GUIDE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM?

Permanence	The Provincial Park system is dedicated for all time to the present and future generations of the people of Ontario for their healthful enjoyment and appreciation.
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Distinctiveness	Provincial Parks provide a distinctive range of quality outdoor recreation experiences many of which cannot be provided in other types of parks; for example, wilderness travel and appreciation.
Representation	Provincial Parks are established to secure for posterity representative features of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage. Wherever possible the best representations of our heritage will be included in the park system.
Variety	The Provincial Park system provides a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and protected natural and cultural landscapes and features.
Accessibility	The benefits of the Provincial Park system will be distributed as widely as possible geographically and as equitably as possible socially so that they are accessible to all Ontario residents.
Coordination	The Provincial Parks system will be managed in such a way as to be complementary to, rather than competitive with, the private sector and other public agencies.
System	Individual Provincial Parks contribute to the overall objectives of the Provincial Parks system. All objectives may not be met in each park. The park system, rather than individual parks, provides the diversity of experiences and landscapes which are sought.
Classification	No individual park can be all things to all people. Park classification organizes Ontario's Provincial Parks into broad categories each of which has particular purposes and characteristics as well as distinctive planning, management and visitor services policies.
Zoning	Ontario's Provincial Parks are zoned on the basis of resource significance and recreational potential. Several types of zones ensure that users get the most out of individual parks. Planning and management policies appropriate to each zone type are applied consistently throughout the park system.

## WHAT IS PARK CLASSIFICATION?

No one park can be all things to all people. Accordingly, to provide a diversity of recreation experiences, different park environments are required. Distinctive recreation experiences and park environments are provided through six classes of parks.

All Provincial Parks in Ontario fall into one of these classes:

Wilderness Parks	Wilderness Parks are substantial areas where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature.
Nature Reserves	Nature Reserves are areas selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province, and are protected for educational purposes and as gene pools for research to benefit present and future generations.
Historical Parks	Historical Parks are areas selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in open space settings, and are protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.
Natural Environment Parks	Natural Environment Parks incorporate outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.
Waterway Parks	Waterway Parks incorporate outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.
Recreation Parks	Recreation Parks are areas which support a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.



## APPENDIX B

1. PROTECTION OF PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT NATURAL  
AREAS: THE NATURE RESERVE SYSTEM
2. EARTH AND LIFE SCIENCE: REGIONAL SYSTEM  
ASSESSMENT SUMMARY





PROTECTION OF PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT  
NATURAL AREAS: THE NATURE RESERVES SYSTEM

T.J. Beechey and R.J. Davidson

1980

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS BRANCH  
PLANNING SECTION

This paper was initially presented at a conference on the protection of natural areas held at York University, April 12, 1980. The paper was published as part of the conference proceedings which is referenced as follows:

Barrett, Suzanne and John Riley. 1980. Protection of Natural Areas in Ontario. Working Paper, Number 3, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Downsview, Ontario. 185 pp.

## ABSTRACT

The development of the Ontario Provincial Parks System has been in progress since the end of the 19th century. Nevertheless, the concept of a system of protected nature reserves chosen to include a wide range of representative and unique natural features is relatively recent. The assessment of existing Nature Reserves and the selection of candidate areas is now a systematic and comprehensive procedure based on the classification of earth and life science features. Following the identification and inventory of candidate Nature Reserves, their significance is assessed on the basis of feature representation, protection capability, scientific and educational value, and land tenure. While protection of selected areas has traditionally been achieved by direct acquisition or the transfer of Crown or public lands to reserve status, greater emphasis will be placed on alternatives to full acquisition in the future. This will necessitate an increased level of cooperation with both public and private agencies and individuals. Currently, 151 areas including 13 Nature Reserves encompassing 2,009 hectares and 138 Nature Reserve Zones with an approximate combined area of 271,898 hectares have been designated in the Provincial Park System.





## CONTENTS

Abstract .....	i
Introduction .....	1
Historical Perspectives .....	1
Earth Science Representation .....	3
Life Science Representation .....	8
Summary .....	18
References .....	25

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Provincial Nature Reserves may be established to protect important bedrock outcrops .....	4
Figure 2. Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve also protects a valuable Precambrian fossil site .....	5
Figure 3. Generalized Algonquin, Timiskaming and Driftwood Chronostratigraphy .....	7
Figure 4. The Chronostratigraphic Relationships of Ontario's Ancient and Recent Environments ...	9
Figure 5. The Site Districts of Ontario .....	11
Figure 6. Ecosystem Representation in Lake Superior Provincial Park .....	13 & 14
Figure 7. Taxon Representation .....	15 & 16
Figure 8. Summary of Nature Reserves Selection Process	19
Figure 9. Provincial Nature Reserves established in regulation under <i>The Provincial Parks Act</i> ...	20
Figure 10. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Office Master Plans .....	20
Figure 11. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Five-Year Master Plan Reviews .....	21
Figure 12. Park Reserves and Wilderness Areas to be regulated as Nature Reserves under <i>The Provincial Parks Act</i> .....	21

Figure 13. Summary of Nature Reserves in Ontario ..... 22

Figure 14. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and  
Nature Reserve Zones in Southern Ontario ... 23

Figure 15. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and  
Nature Reserve Zones in Northern Ontario ... 24



## INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we hope to provide an overview of past and present policies and programs concerning Ontario's Provincial Parks, with special emphasis on Nature Reserves. Intentionally, historical perspectives will be brief to permit us to concentrate on current policies and initiatives. Our presentation will close with a short status report on the existing Nature Reserve system.

## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

The provincial interest in protecting natural areas is rooted in the establishment of Ontario's first parks: Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park (1887), Algonquin Park (initially established as a National Park in 1893), Rondeau Park (1894) and Quetico Park (1909) (Tilt, 1959). Additional parks were designated slowly through the first half of the 20th century, with a comparative surge of growth between 1946 and the early 1970's, following passage of *The Provincial Parks Act* in 1954 (Ontario Government, 1979b). Despite this trend, the notion of a system of protected reserves selected to include a wide range of natural features is relatively recent.

Methodical efforts can be traced to the late 1950's with the establishment of an internal Nature Reserves Advisory Committee, and the subsequent passage of *The Wilderness Areas Act* (Ontario Government, 1979d). In 1967, the Parks Branch further introduced a classification system for provincial parks that recognized the need to preserve unique and representative natural features for educational and scientific purposes. This conservation mandate was to be achieved primarily through the establishment of Nature Reserve and Primitive Parks and Natural and Primitive Zones designated in Natural Environment, Wild River and Recreation Park classes (Ontario Parks Branch, 1967).

Citizen involvement in natural area conservation gained momentum through Canada's participation in the International Biological Programme from 1968-1973. The Conservation of Terrestrial Ecosystems Section of this Programme (IBP-CT) was primarily concerned with 'the establishment of the necessary scientific base for a comprehensive world program of preservation and safeguarding of areas of biological and physiographic importance for present and future scientists' (Peterken, 1970, p.2). In part, this program involved a worldwide inventory of key natural areas, and it was through this effort that an IBP-CT panel of natural scientists administered the survey of more than 600 natural areas in Ontario between 1968-1973.<sup>1</sup>

On March 19, 1969, The Honourable Rene Brunelle, then Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests, announced the establishment of a Nature Reserves Advisory Committee consisting of ten natural scientists. During its brief term (1969-1972), this Committee was charged with two responsibilities:

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<sup>1</sup> A complete set of IBP-CT Check Sheets for Ontario is available for reference purposes in the Resources Library, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

- 1) to establish a rationale and the requirements for a comprehensive Nature Reserve system; and
- 2) to evaluate Nature Reserve proposals generated by department staff, committee members, or by the Ontario IBP-CT panel.

The cooperation between the Ontario IBP-CT panel and the Nature Reserves Advisory Committee had a significant influence on the development of the present policy.

Today, the Ministry's mandate for nature conservation arises from one objective of the Outdoor Recreation Program: 'The identification and conservation of unique and representative physical, biological, cultural, and historical features of the province' (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1972, p.6). The Provincial Parks Policy approved by the Ontario Cabinet on May 9, 1978, defines the contribution of the parks' system classification, zoning and management principles to achieve four park system objectives: Protection, Heritage Appreciation, Recreation and Tourism (Ontario Provincial Parks Branch, 1978).

The park classification now consists of Nature Reserves, Wilderness, Natural Environment, Waterway, Historical, and Recreation Park classes. Nature Reserves, Wilderness Parks, and Nature Reserve and Wilderness Zones established in the other park classes are the nucleus of the protection and heritage appreciation objectives. Our attention today will focus on Nature Reserves which are 'areas selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province, and are protected for educational purposes and as gene pools for research to benefit present and future generations' (Ontario Provincial Parks Branch, 1978).

The long term protection, development and management of each Nature Reserve is carried out in accordance with a master plan approved by the Minister of Natural Resources. This plan zones lands and waters within the Nature Reserve into one of the following categories:

- 1) Nature Reserve Zones constitute the majority of each reserve and are designed to include the significant natural features. The management of these features can be manipulative or passive, depending on the desired objective for the reserve.
- 2) Access Zones, normally only one for each reserve, are small staging areas to accommodate basic facilities such as parking.
- 3) Historical Zones may be established to allow for special management of historical and archaeological features where these occur.

Provincial Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones are available for scientific research and public appreciation where these uses do not jeopardize the natural features for which the area is being

protected. Accordingly, development in Nature Reserves will be the minimum necessary to accommodate acceptable levels of these uses (Ontario Outdoor Recreation Group, 1978).

With this perspective on policy, we now focus our attention on the approach currently being used to represent Ontario's natural history in Nature Reserves.

## EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

The first component of the Nature Reserve system deals with the representation of earth science features. Here, the principle of representation is to protect examples of the full range of features which illustrate Ontario's earth science history. Earth science features are defined as the physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure, and internal and external form. They can be broadly categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages and landforms.

Rock strata include the successive layers of consolidated and unconsolidated igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and their associated contacts. Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve, for example, protects a significant Early Precambrian igneous and a Middle Precambrian sedimentary bedrock outcrop and their corresponding contact (Figure 1). This contact represents a 500 million year period of erosion. Similar bedrock outcrops have also been designated as Nature Reserve Zones at Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park to complement those represented at Schreiber Channel (Davidson and Kor, 1980).

Fossil assemblages include the casts, moulds and petrified remains of individuals and groups of ancient life forms. Significant fossil sites often occur in association with significant bedrock outcrops. Again, at Schreiber Channel, circular mounds of chert embedded in sedimentary rocks preserve primitive algae that developed on boulders in shallow water about 1.6 billion years ago (Figure 2). These mounds at Schreiber Channel and layered algae at Kakabeka Falls contain 'by far the best known, best preserved and most diverse assemblage of microfossils in the Precambrian of North America' (Hofmann, 1971, p.45).

Landforms include all surficial features created by past and present geologic processes. Aeolian landforms or those created by the erosional and depositional actions of wind, for example, are found in many Provincial Parks. In Esker Lakes, near Kirland Lake, part of one of Ontario's finest examples of undisturbed and stable inland sand dune systems (David, 1977) is protected within a Nature Reserve Zone. Further south, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, a Nature Reserve Zone in Sandbanks has also been established to undergo rehabilitation.





Figure 1. Provincial Nature Reserves may be established to protect important bedrock outcrops. This example at Schreiber Channel illustrates exposures of Early Precambrian volcanics (in foreground) and Middle Precambrian sediments (in background) which are separated by a major erosional unconformity.





Figure 2. Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve also protects a valuable Precambrian fossil site. The circular impressions shown above are small stromatolitic mounds containing chert and algae. The microfossils within these mounds represent some of the world's oldest forms of life.



Rocks, fossils and landforms interrelated by time, geography and environmental conditions can be organized into a series of ancient and recent environments. The Driftwood Stadial, a period of glaciation about 8100-8200 years ago, illustrates one such environment (Dreimanis and Karrow, 1972).

In this environment (Figure 3), rock strata are represented by the unconsolidated Kipling and Cochrane tills and sediments from proglacial lake Barlow-Ojibway. In northeastern Ontario, typical examples of these tills are found in existing and proposed Nature Reserve Zones in Greenwater Provincial Park and Pierre Montrieul Provincial Park Reserve<sup>2</sup> respectively. The formal 'type stratigraphic sections' established for these features on Adam Creek and the North Driftwood River by the International Union for Quaternary Research (1977) have also been identified as candidate Nature Reserves and their protection is being pursued.

Fossil assemblages associated with the Driftwood Stadial environment are found in the bottom layers of organic sediments in wetlands. Pollen within sediments indicates that cold boreal conditions persisted throughout most of Ontario. Closer to the glacier, tundra conditions and the remains of animals, like the tooth of a mastadon discovered in Kipling Township, have been found. No satisfactory candidate Nature Reserves have yet been located to protect such fossil remains.

Landforms associated with the Driftwood Stadial are scattered throughout the province. In the north, striae, drumlins, erratics and lake plains are abundant. The landform most characteristic of the Driftwood Stadial is its palimpsest ground moraine. This is a feature that consists of a thin layer of clay till deposited on top of older glacial landforms. The clay till layer preserves and reflects the pre-existing topography. Outstanding examples of this feature are found at both Greenwater and Pierre Montrieul (Frey, 1975, 1976). In the south, changing levels in the Great Lakes stabilized long enough to create the features of the Nipissing Lake stage. This lake stage is well represented in the Provincial Park system. Of particular note are the offshore cobble bars at Montreal River Provincial Nature Reserve and the erosional shorecliffs at Waubesa Beaches Provincial Nature Reserve.

The identification and organization of earth science features into environments like the Driftwood Stadial enables the reconstruction of Ontario's earth science history. This reconstruction in turn provides the basis for the Geological Time Scale and the selection of Nature Reserves in Ontario.

A framework which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments, containing several hundreds of individual features,

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<sup>2</sup> A Provincial Park Reserve is any patent land acquired or Crown land reserved under *The Public Lands Act* (Ontario Government, 1979c) and/or *The Mining Act* (Ontario Government, 1979a) by the Ministry of Natural Resources for future park purposes.

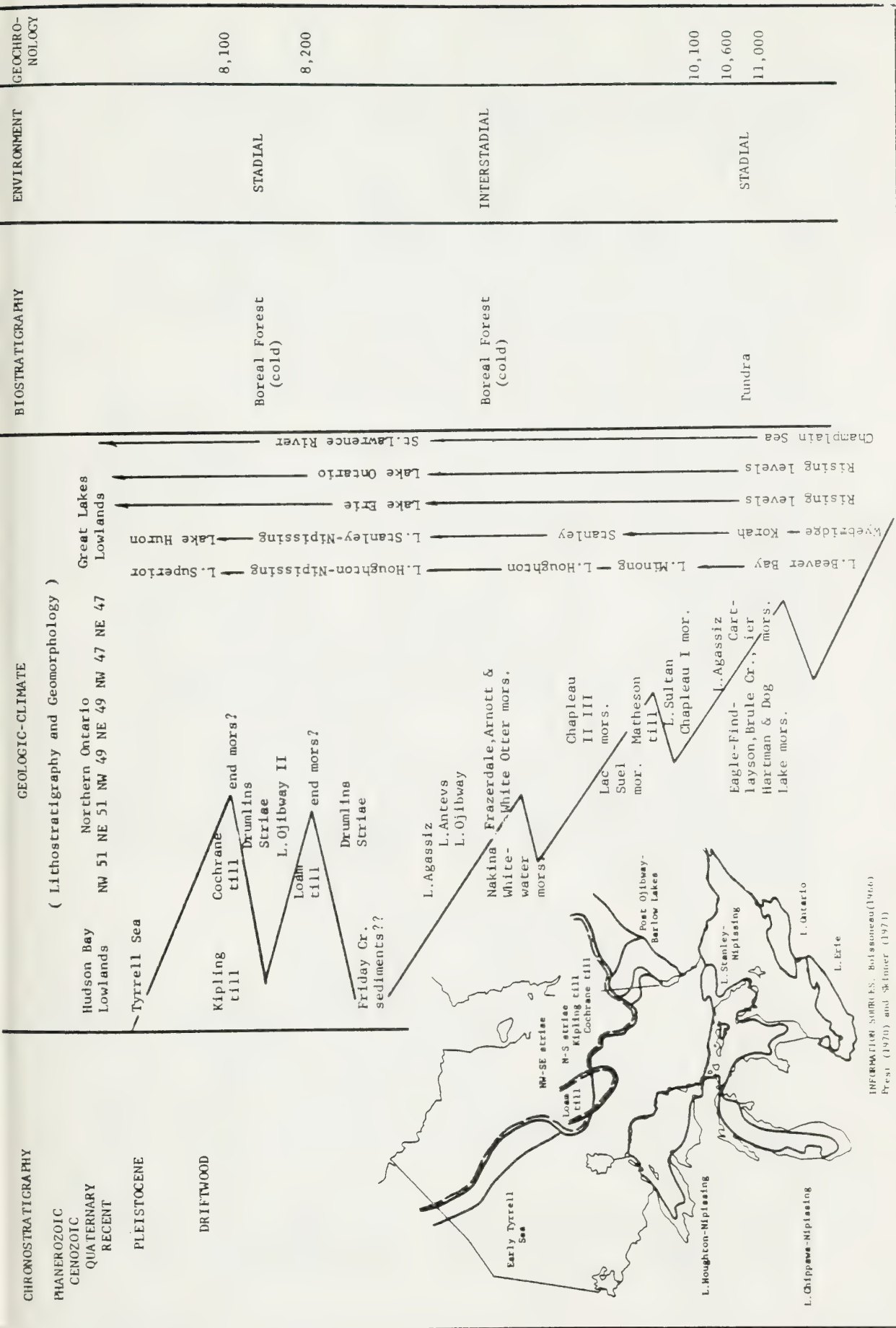


Figure 3. Generalized Algonquin, Timiskaming and Driftwood Chronostratigraphy.



has been developed (Figure 4). In the last three years, a team of earth science specialists has evaluated the features within all Provincial Parks and Park Reserves against this framework. Now inventories have turned to the evaluation of features outside the park system and the identification of candidate Nature Reserves.

Candidates are selected from mapped and published information, air photo analysis and reconnaissance field survey. All areas inventoried on both public and private lands are briefly recorded on environmental data cards. Data cards describing similar features are then compared and the most significant sites inventoried in more detail on earth science checksheets. Checksheeted sites are discussed with known experts whose opinions then influence the final selection of candidate reserves.

Many of the candidates identified are resistant to change, whether due to natural processes or as a result of man's activities. Those associated with road-side outcrops and pits and quarries are also often highly disturbed. This, however, does not reduce their potential scientific and educational values. It is our intent that the best of these resistant and often disturbed candidates receive protection through wise land use planning and cooperative arrangements with both the public and private sectors.

Other candidate reserves are susceptible to natural and man caused change. Aeolian, littoral and fluvial systems are sensitive to changes in the environment. Valuable fossil and mineral sites may be over-collected or entire glacial landforms may be removed for sand and gravel. The selection of Nature Reserves will focus on the protection of these fragile, rare and threatened candidates.

The selection of Nature Reserves will also focus on representing the earth science features that best illustrate the forty-two ancient and recent environments identified in the earth science framework. The number of candidates required to adequately display the features of an environment, like the previous Driftwood Stadial example, will vary depending on the numbers and geographic distributions of its features.

#### LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

From a biological perspective it is essential to secure a distribution of areas inclusive of the ecological conditions imposed by differences in climatic, edaphic and biotic factors. Great importance is attached to representing undisturbed, indigenous biotic communities and their associated flora and fauna. Nevertheless, a fair balance must be struck between the protection of representative ecological types and the retention of populations, aggregates of species and individual species (Nature Reserves Investigation Committee, 1945). Accordingly, life science representation embraces both ecosystem and genetic conservation concerns.

Ecosystem representation is concerned with the selection of a profile of terrestrial biotic communities and habitats characteristic of distinctive environments comprising the different natural regions in

CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHY					ANCIENT AND RECENT											
EONOTHEM	ERATHM	SYSTEM	SERIES	STAGE	MAJOR EVENTS	ENVIRONMENTS	GEOCHRONOLOGY (million years)									
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene		Man dominated environment	Extraterrrestrial										
					Period of Contemporary geologic processes	Biological	Present									
						Aeolian										
						Glacial										
						Marine										
						Fluvial										
						Karst										
						Mass wasted										
						Tectonic										
						Driftwood Stadial	.008									
						Mississippian Interstadial	.009									
					Algonquin Stadial	.010										
					North Bay Interstadial	.011										
					Port Huron Stadial	.012										
					Mackinaw Interstadial	.013										
					Port Bruce Stadial	.014										
					Erie Interstadial	.016										
					Missouri Stadial	.024										
			Plum Point Interstadial	.029												
			Cherry Tree Stadial	.033												
			Port Talbot Interstadial	.042												
			Guildwood Stadial	.047												
			St. Pierre Interstadial	.067												
			Nicolet Stadial	.070												
			Interglaciation													
			Glaciation	1												
			Mesozoic	Tertiary	Pleistocene	Wisconsinan	Period of Continental glaciation	Evolution of mammals and man		63						
	Laramide mountains															
	Evolution of reptiles, birds and Gymnosperms	Continent							135							
	Evolution of dinosaurs								181							
	Appalachian mountains								230							
	Evolution of Amphibians	Continental margin							280							
	Acadian mountains	Marine carbonate shelf							345							
	Evolution of vertebrates	Marine nearshore														
		Marine evaporite basin														
	Evolution of advanced vertebrates	Marine carbonate/clastic shelf							415							
	Period of marine seas	Continental margin														
	Taconic mountains	Marine carbonate shelf							460							
	Evolution of primitive vertebrates	Marine nearshore														
									550							
	Paleozoic	Tertiary							Pleistocene	Wisconsinan	Period of Continental glaciation	Evolution of mammals and man		751		
													Grenvillian mountains	Rift valley	935	
			Elsonian mountains	Volcanic islands/Sedimentary basins	1390											
			Hudsonian mountains	Continental margin	1720											
			Evolution of primitive life forms	Marine shelf	1925											
				Marine shelf	2150											
					2485											
			Kanoran Mountains	Volcanic islands/Sedimentary basins	2900											
			Period of tectonic activity	Primitive crust												
			Precambrian (Cryptozoic)	Proterozoic	Tertiary	Pleistocene	Wisconsinan	Period of Continental glaciation					Evolution of mammals and man			
														Hadrynian		
														Helikian	Neohelikian	
															Paleohelikian	
														Aphebian	Upper	
															Middle	
															Lower	
	Archean	Late Archean														
		Early Archean														

INFORMATION SOURCES

Drummen and Karrow (1972), Dott and Batten (1971), McGlynn (1967), Poole and others (1967) and Stokes and Judson (1968)

Figure 4. The Chronostratigraphic Relationships of Ontario's Ancient and Recent Environments.

Ontario. To this end, the system design applies principles of ecosystem classification underpinning the Ontario site region system (Hills, 1958, 1959, 1960; Hills and Pierpoint, 1960; Burgar, 1972), and other related schemes of biophysical land classification (Lacate, 1969; Zoltai, 1970; Jurdant *et al.*, 1975).

In brief, the Ontario site region system is a hierarchical approach to the organization of productivity systems. Sites are the fundamental classification units characterized by uniform environmental features including climate and edaphic factors such as soil moisture regime and nutrient status. In ascending order, physiographic site types, land types, site districts and site regions are progressively higher levels of ecosystem generalization governed by landform and climatic controls (Hills, 1960; Hills and Pierpoint, 1960; Burgar, 1972).

Maycock (in prep.) has applied principles of site classification in combination with a standard technique for the survey and description of plant communities to derive a preliminary outline of the vegetation of Ontario. This outline has been charted on eight matrices, one for each of eight vegetation regions which are based on the site regions. Within each matrix plant communities are organized into site classes defined on the basis of particular combinations of soil moisture regime, substrate and microclimate. Together, the matrices illustrate the environmental relations and diversity of biotic communities throughout Ontario.

The vegetation regions, site regions and site districts (Figure 5) provide a spatial framework of progressively finer resolution to guide the selection of areas for conservation. The objective then, is to select areas inclusive of the spectrum of ecological conditions characteristic of these larger natural regions. Distinctive sites, biotic communities and biological landscapes are the concrete units sought to represent this ecological variation. Several examples will clarify the relationships between these ecosystem units.

Biotic communities demarcated on the basis of vegetative cover types and uniform site conditions (e.g., soil texture, soil moisture regime, nutrient status and microclimate) are the fundamental ecosystem elements. Concrete examples of these ecosystem units include a homogeneous deciduous forest on a flat-lying, well-drained mineral soil; a sphagnum bog on a saturated peat plain; a shoreline fen on organic soil; lichen barrens on an arid cobble beach; and a forb prairie community.

Biological landscapes, simply defined as aggregates or systems of sites and biotic communities determined by patterns of landform and/or physical processes are the second level of ecosystem representation. These systems are a critical level of ecological integration since they include environmental gradients, and transitions between discrete sites and biotic communities; further, systems representation accounts for different interspersal rates of biotic communities in dissimilar physiographic regions.



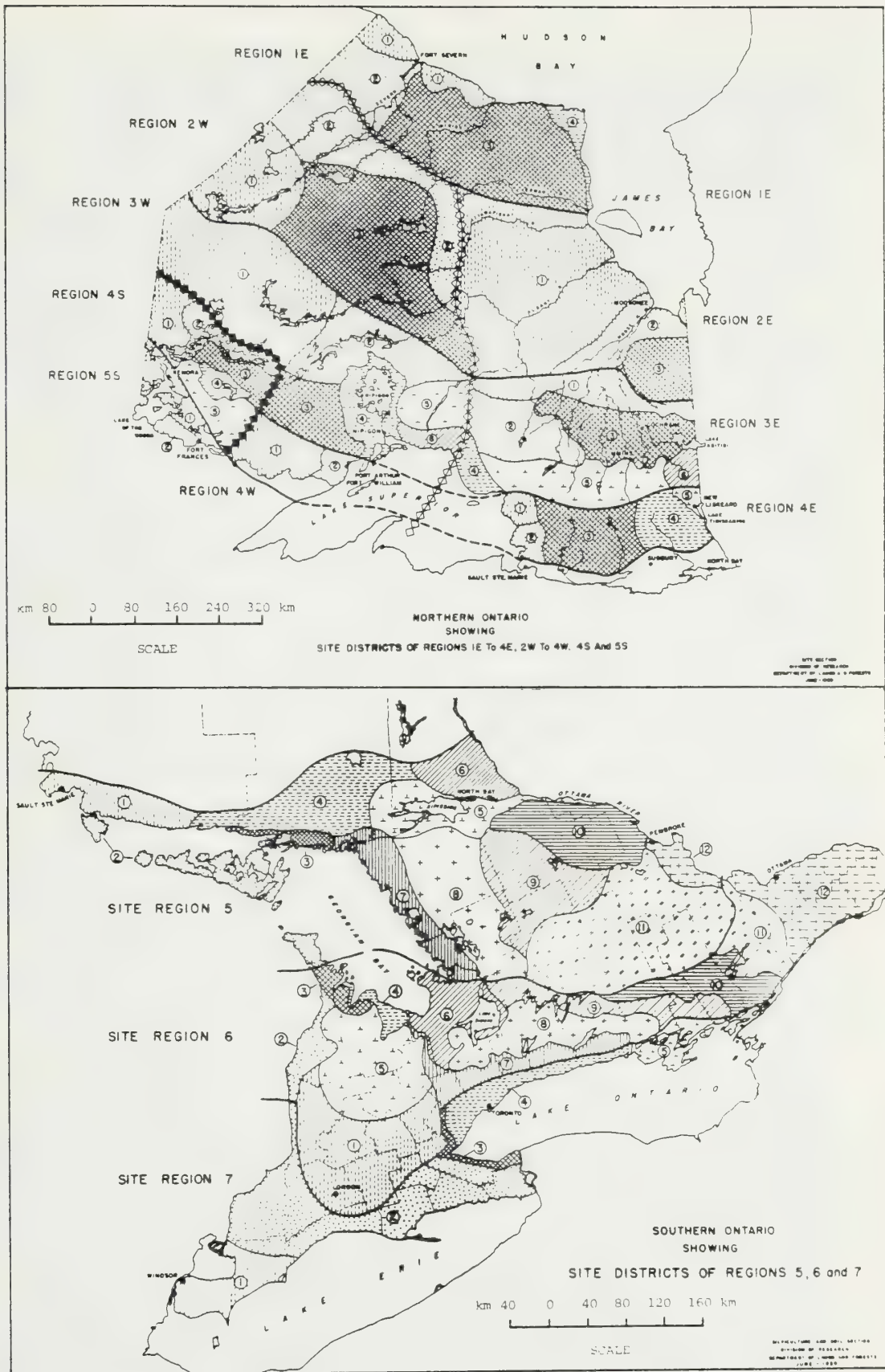


Figure 5. The Site Districts of Ontario (from Hills, 1959).



By way of example, the Michipicoten Site District (Figure 5) located east of Lake Superior is characterized by a northern extension of deciduous hardwoods where sugar maple forests, sugar maple-yellow birch forests (Figure 6a) and deciduous-evergreen forests inhabit the hilltops, upper slopes and lower slopes of the rolling terrain respectively (Beechey, 1972). This pattern can be readily observed on air photos (Figure 6b). Excellent examples of this landscape are protected in Nature Reserve Zones in Lake Superior Provincial Park (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1979).

A second example is drawn from the Black Sturgeon Site District (Figure 5) surrounding Lake Nipigon where distinctive vegetation/landform patterns occur in relation to the diabase mesas and escarpments that occur widely in the District. This pattern is exemplified by Inner Barn Island and adjacent islands in the northeast section of Lake Nipigon and by mesa and canyon topography southwest of Lake Nipigon. Mixed boreal forest is characteristic of thin-soiled sites atop the mesas. Cliff faces and subtending scree slopes are marked by lichen barrens separated by groves of white birch. Locally, where escarpments oppose one another to form canyons, enclaves of black spruce thicket persist on the canyon floor. Excellent examples of these ecosystems occur in Ouimet Canyon and Cavern Lake Provincial Nature Reserves (Beechey and Bardecki, 1972).

Through the approach illustrated by the preceding examples, ecosystem representation seeks to incorporate into Nature Reserves fine examples of the sites, biotic communities and biological landscapes characteristic of the site districts throughout Ontario.

Ecosystem representation is complemented by separate consideration of the representation of native flora and fauna, especially taxa that are rare or of biogeographic and scientific interest, or taxa that might elude the ecosystem approach. From this perspective, viable populations of plants, many invertebrates, and vertebrates such as small mammals, reptiles and amphibians which share relatively confined habitats, are often prime candidates for inclusion in Nature Reserves (Figure 7). A number of existing Nature Reserves already protect significant taxa. For example, approximately 20 per cent of the entire vascular flora of Ojibway Prairie Provincial Nature Reserve appears on the rare plant lists of Kershaw and Morton (1976) and Argus and White (1977). Among the rare plants protected at Ojibway Prairie are pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), ironweed (*Veronia altissima*) and prairie-dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*) (Pratt, 1979).

East Sister Island Provincial Nature Reserve supports populations of a number of Carolinian plants including a significant stand of Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*). As well, populations of the Lake Erie water snake (*Nerodia sipedon insularum*), the western Ontario population of the fox snake (*Elaphe vulpina gloydii*) and a significant heronry of great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*), great egrets (*Casmarodius albus*) and black crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) are also protected here (Tracey, Macdonald and Beechey, 1971; Campbell, 1976).



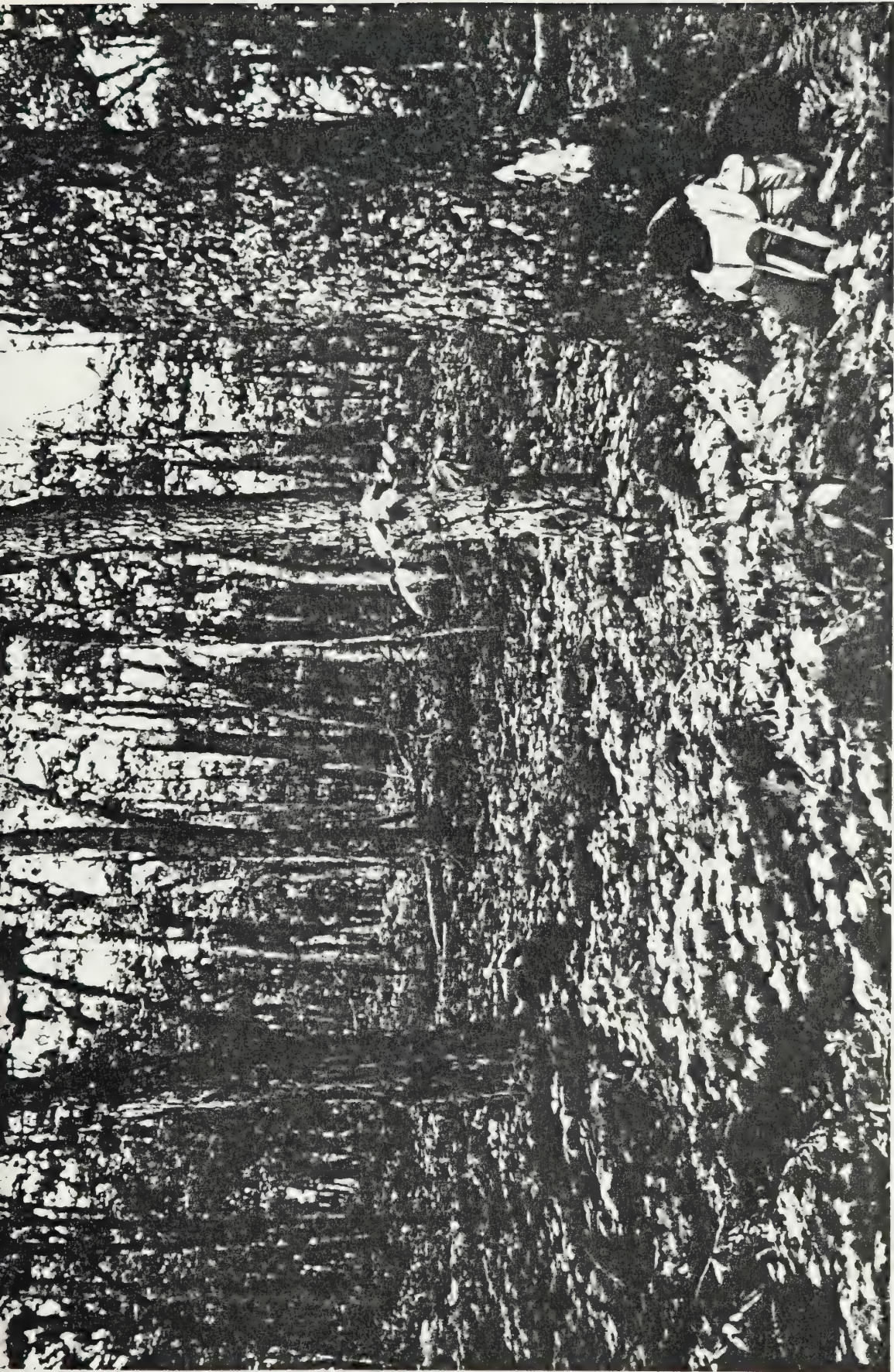


Figure 6. Ecosystem Representation in Lake Superior Provincial Park. Nature Reserve Zones in the park protect fine examples of ecosystem features characteristic of the Michipicoten Site District. Figure 6a. Upland forests of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) are widespread throughout the site district.



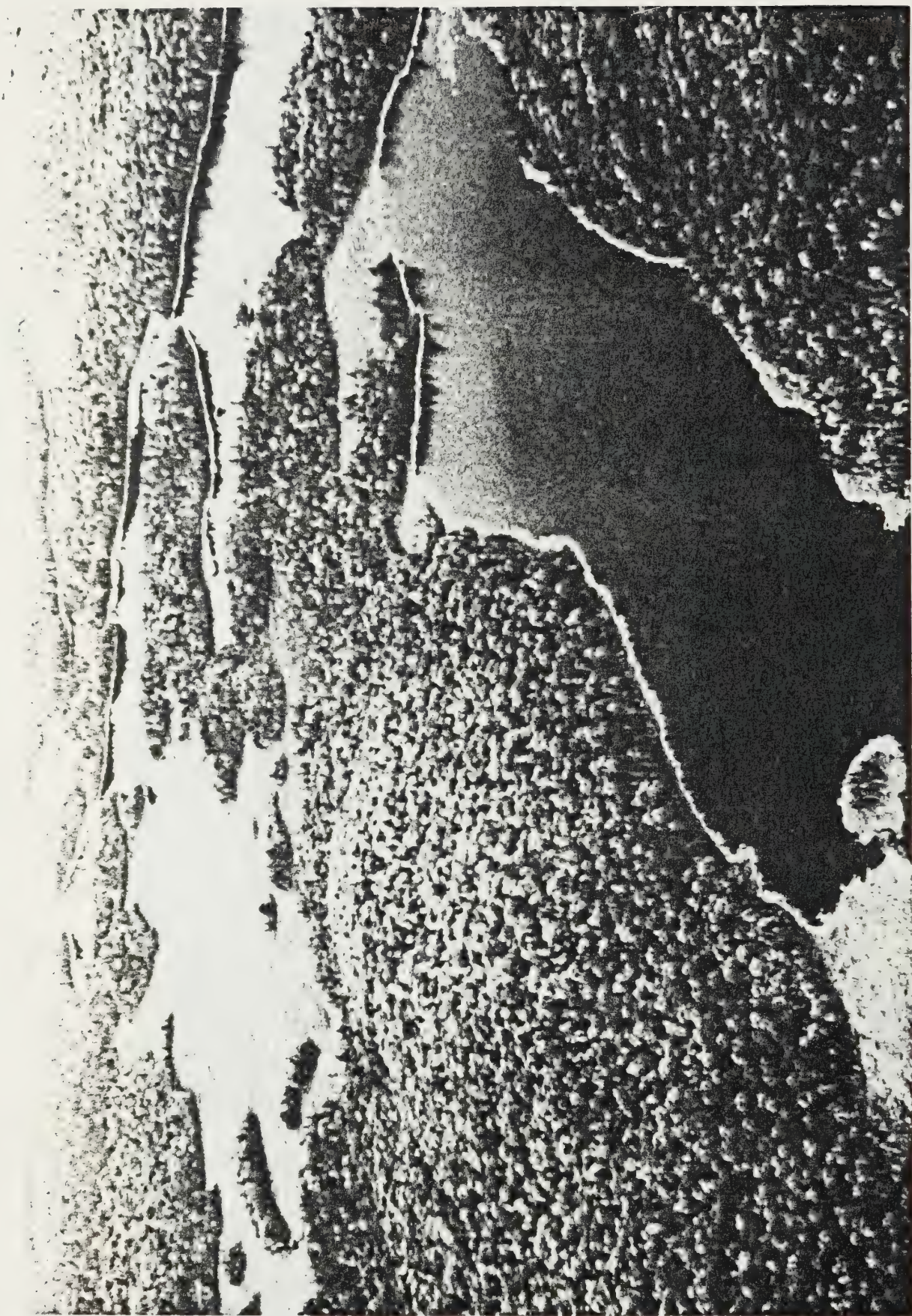






Figure 7. Taxon Representation. Priorities for the protection of species and subspecific taxa are determined on the basis of the status (indigenous versus introduced), rarity, endangerment and habitat requirements for protection. Figure 7a. Rare indigenous plants such as the hop tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) receive high priority (Fish Point Park Reserve, Pelee Island, Site Region 7E).





Figure 7b. Many amphibians and reptiles such as the fox snake (*Elaphe vulpina glaydii*) are 'ideal taxa' since the entirety of their habitat can often be incorporated into a single reserve (Lighthouse Point Park Reserve,



Cavern Lake Provincial Nature Reserve, located southwest of Lake Nipigon, protects significant populations of many subarctic and arctic plants located here at considerable distances from their centres of distribution; for example, arctic pyrola (*Pyrola grandiflora*), alpine woodsia (*Woodsia alpina*), fir-club-moss (*Lycopodium selago* var. *patens*) and a prostrate willow (*Salix myrtillofolia*). This reserve also contains a hard rock cave that serves as a swarming area and hibernaculum for several species of bat including little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), and the rarer long-eared bat (*Myotis keenii septentrionalis*) and red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*) (Woodside and Buchanan, 1975).

From an operational perspective, several levels of survey and reporting of life science features have been established. Reconnaissance surveys rely on map and air photo interpretation, existing literature and qualitative field surveys to provide descriptive file card and checksheet data for candidate Nature Reserves (Ontario Park Planning Branch, 1976a). These surveys emphasize the description of small scale (1:250,000 - 1:50,000) vegetation/landform patterns. Since 1977, field biologists working out of regional offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources have concentrated on completing reconnaissance life science surveys for all Nature Reserves and potential Nature Reserve Zones in the Ontario parks system. This information will assist in the setting of priorities for future regional surveys and additional land acquisition to round out existing ecosystem representation.

Life science inventories are descriptive surveys geared to providing more detailed information concerning the structure, plant and animal composition and environmental relations of biotic communities within existing and candidate Nature Reserves. These surveys often include large scale (e.g., 1:10,000) feature mapping required for master planning, resource management and interpretation (Ontario Park Planning Branch, 1976b).

In connection with these studies, four criteria are applied to rank the significance of areas: feature representation; protection capability; scientific and education value; and land tenure. Feature representation is concerned with the contribution that an area makes to ecosystem and taxa representation. Protection capability is concerned with critical ecological functions related to surrounding land uses, buffering capability and ecological linkages. Scientific and educational value considers historical documentation and potential use value. Land tenure is concerned with ownership and disposition of the land.

A third area of biological research includes a wide range of special studies to supply information for resources protection and management. These investigations include more intensive ecological, floristic and faunistic surveys. Increasingly, the need for special studies is becoming more apparent in order to make responsible decisions regarding the management of resources within and surrounding Nature Reserves. Regional floristic and faunistic studies and the need to develop distribution atlases will also assume increasing importance to document existing representation and identify centres of rarity for consideration as Nature Reserves.

While the majority of biological studies referred to above has been carried out by Ministry personnel, it would be a serious omission not to acknowledge the immeasurable contribution made by dedicated individuals over the years, who have assisted in the completion of these studies in a variety of ways. It would be impossible to cite the names of individuals to whom we refer, or list the entirety of their contribution, which ranges from assistance in conducting actual field surveys, to the offering of professional opinion and advice. Suffice it to say that we are deeply grateful for their efforts, and look forward to their continued cooperation to advance the cause.

#### SUMMARY

The research and planning procedure used by the Provincial Parks and Recreational Areas Branch to identify and protect natural features consists of five steps (Figure 8). The first step involves the classification of earth and life science features to guide the selection of representative natural features. The second step deals with the inventory of earth and life science features. In the last decade this inventory has resulted in the compilation of a substantial natural history data base for Provincial Parks. Additional information collected by regional municipalities, conservation authorities and other sources supplements this data. In steps three and four, data are placed in a candidate Nature Reserve site file to facilitate feature comparisons and to rank areas for protection.

In step five protection has traditionally been achieved by direct acquisition or the transfer of existing Crown or public lands to Provincial Park Reserves. In several instances, cost shared acquisition between the Ministry of Natural Resources and The Nature Conservancy of Canada has permitted the purchase of key areas such as the Ojibway Prairie. Greater cooperation with both the private and public sectors is required in future. Formal agreements with conservation authorities, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and other public and private agencies and individuals may prove to be a useful mechanism to achieve feature protection in future.

To date, 13 Nature Reserves encompassing 2,009 hectares have been placed in Regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act* (Figure 9). An additional 138 Nature Reserve Zones encompassing approximately 271,898 hectares have been established in Provincial Parks by official Master Plans and Master Plan Five Year Reviews (Figures 10 and 11). Ten Provincial Park Reserves and Wilderness Areas encompassing 6,328 hectares are scheduled to be established in regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act* as Nature Reserves (Figure 12). The 105 Provincial Parks and 104 Provincial Park Reserves not included in this summary are presently being evaluated for Nature Reserve Zones.

In total, 161 areas including Nature Reserves, Provincial Park Reserves to be regulated as Nature Reserves, and Nature Reserve Zones have been established within Ontario's Provincial Park system (Figure 13). The distribution of these areas is shown in Figures 14 and 15.

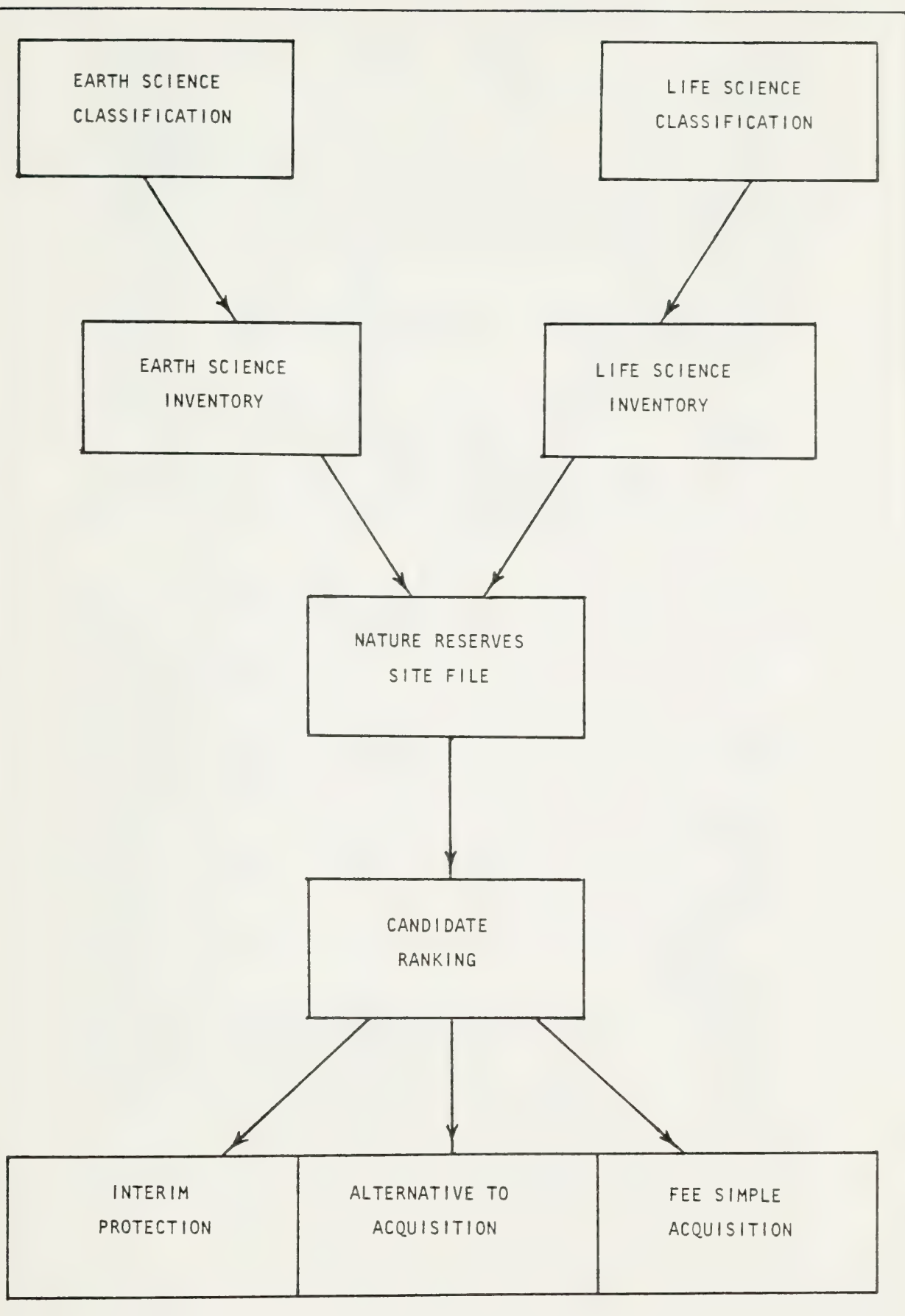


Figure 8. Summary of Nature Reserves Selection Process.

PROVINCIAL NATURE RESERVE	AREA (hectares)	ONTARIO REGULATION
1. Gibson River	168	695/70
2. Matawatchan	65	695/70
3. Montreal River	44	695/70
4. Porphyry Island	107	695/70
5. Waubauskene Beaches	34	695/70
6. Trillium Woods	10	695/70
7. Ouimet Canyon	777	245/72
8. Cavern Lake	189	131/75
9. East Sister Island	53	741/76
10. Peters Woods	34	741/76
11. Ojibway Prairie	65	630/77
12. Schreiber Channel	13	151/79
13. Limestone Islands	450	336/80
TOTAL	2,009	

Figure 9. Provincial Nature Reserves established by regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act*.

PROVINCIAL PARK	NUMBER OF ZONES	AREA (hectares)
1. Charleston Lake	1	426
2. Killbear	7	220
3. Kakabeka	2	206
4. Neys	1	25
5. Esker Lakes	4	865
6. Wasaga	1	426
7. Lake Superior	21	15,665
8. Sandbanks	2	400
9. Greenwater	6	627
10. Polar Bear	5	218,595
11. Sibley	6	1,745
TOTAL	50	239,200*

\*Indicates estimated area

Figure 10. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Official Master Plans.



PROVINCIAL PARK	NUMBER OF ZONES	AREA (hectares)
1. Pinery	9	730
2. Algonquin	70	31,737
3. Bronte	3	231
TOTAL	82	32,698*

\*Indicates estimated area.

Figure 11. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Master Plan Five Year Reviews.

PARK RESERVE OR WILDERNESS AREA	AREA (hectares)
1. Fish Point	110
2. Lighthouse Point	67
3. Misery Bay	705
4. Sutton Gorge	51
5. Timber Island	41
6. Duclos Point	137
7. O'Donnell Point	862
8. Potholes	352
9. Purgatory Chutes	40
10. Slate Islands	3,963
TOTAL	6,328*

\*Indicates estimated area.

Figure 12. Park reserves and Wilderness Areas to be regulated as Nature Reserves under *The Provincial Parks Act*.

Figure 13. Summary of Nature Reserves in Ontario.

	NUMBER	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	AVERAGE AREA (hectares)
Nature Reserves in Regulation under <i>The Provincial Parks Act</i>	13	2,009	154
Nature Reserve Zones estab- lished by official Master Plans	56	239,200*	4,271
Nature Reserve Zones estab- lished by official Master Plan Five Year Reviews	82	32,698*	399
Provincial Park Reserves to be established in Regulation under <i>The Provincial Parks Act</i>	10	6,328*	633
Provincial Parks and Provincial Park Reserves with Nature Reserve Zone proposals	?	?	?
TOTALS	161	280,235*	1,740

\*Indicates estimated area

?To be determined through regional earth and life science  
assessments in progress

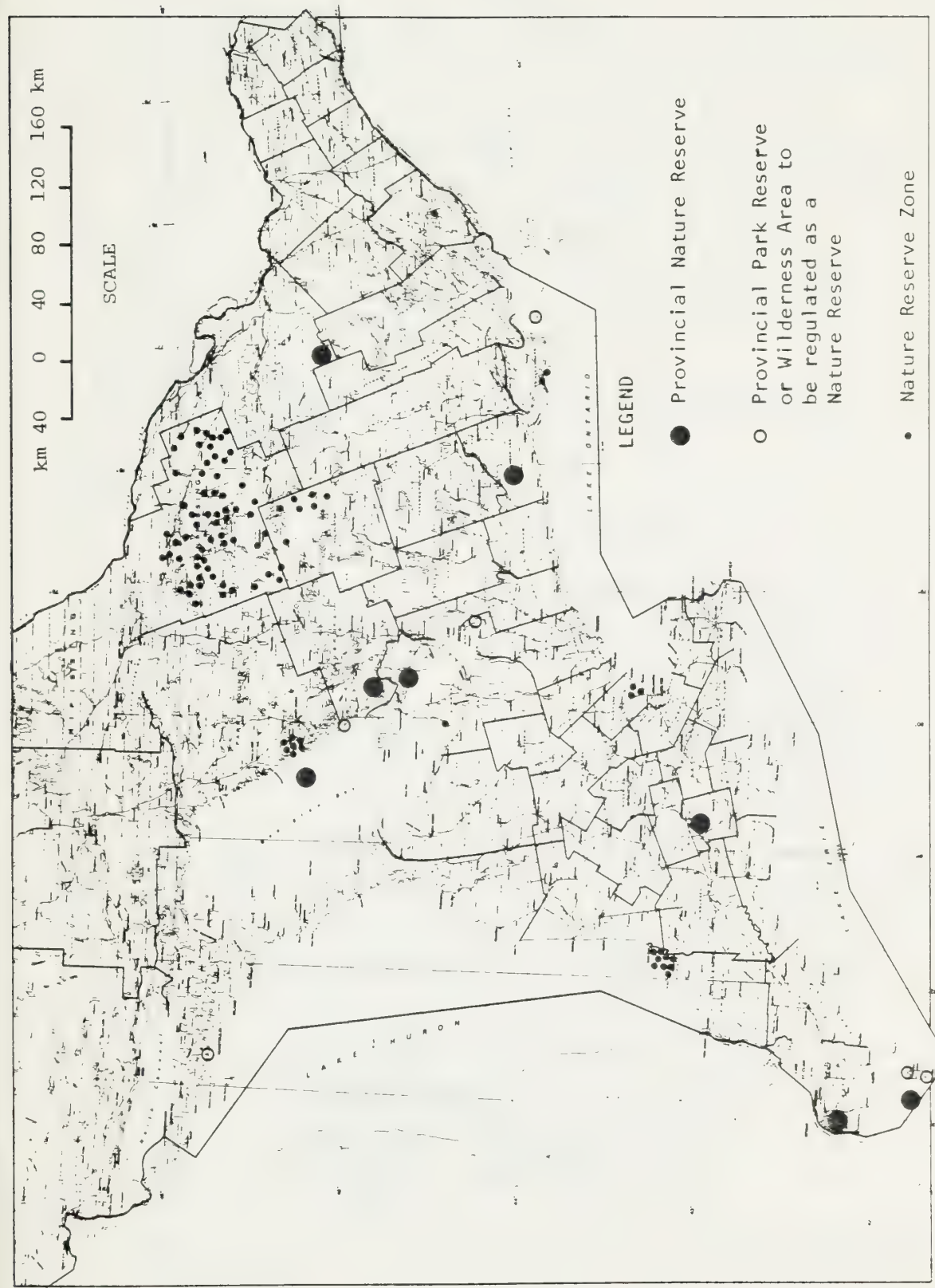


Figure 14. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones in Southern Ontario.

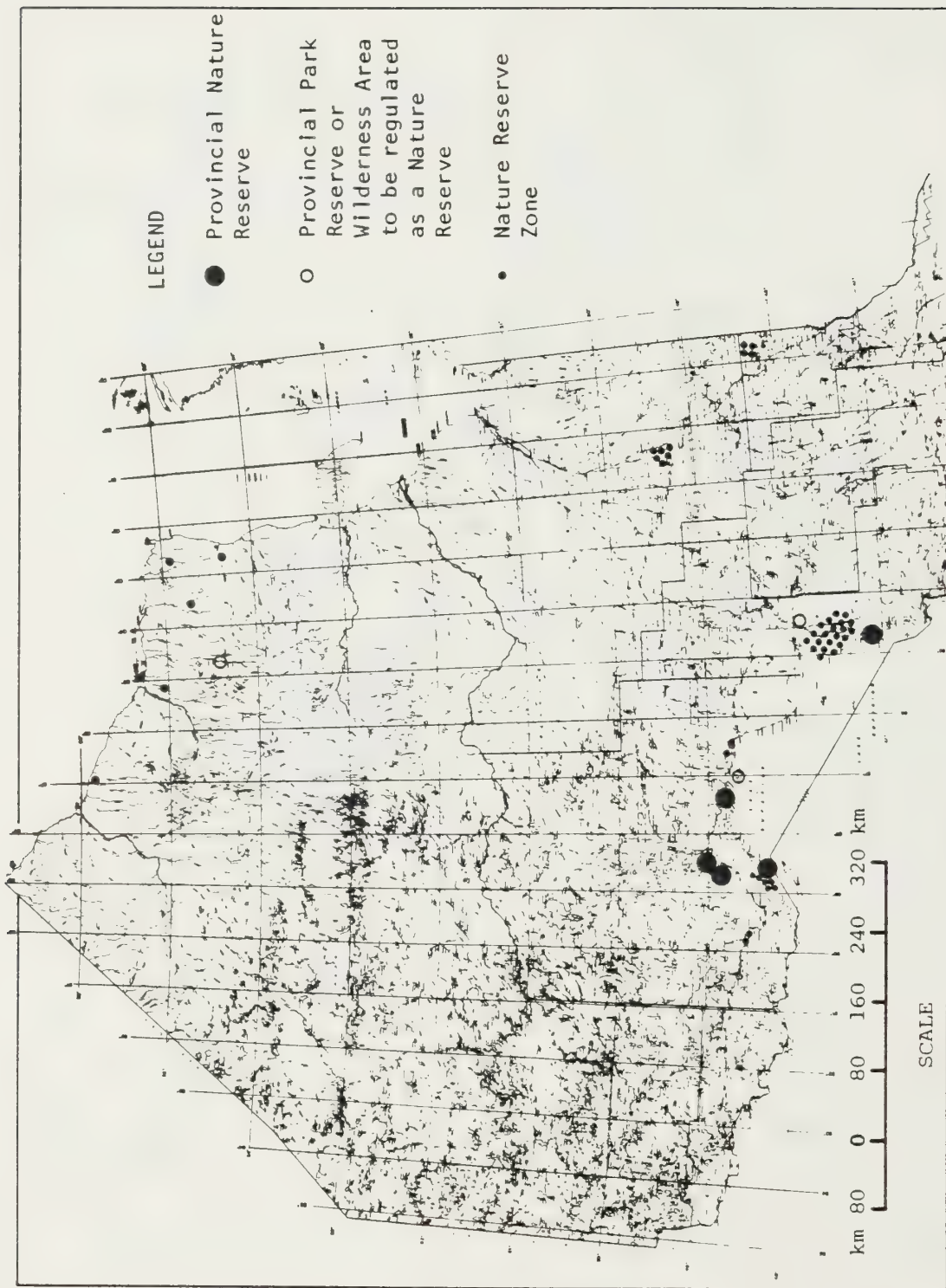


Figure 15. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones in Northern Ontario.



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EARTH SCIENCE AND LIFE SCIENCE  
REGIONAL SYSTEM PLANNING SUMMARY

T. J. Beechey and R. J. Davidson

July 1981

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS BRANCH  
PLANNING SECTION



## CONTENTS

Introduction .....	1
Historical Background .....	1
Terms of Reference .....	3
Regional Status Reports and Discussion .....	7
Future Directions .....	12
Appendix A: Guidelines for Earth Science and Life Science System Planning, June 17, 1981.	14

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Status of life science assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present .....	8
Figure 2. Status of earth science reconnaissance assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present .....	10
Figure 3. The size and distribution of earth science candidate areas .....	11





## INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared to summarize the earth and life science investigations of provincial parks and other lands carried out through regional offices in connection with the preparation of a provincial park system plan. Specifically, this report reviews these investigations for the Monzon Committee which has been established to consider the results of park system planning in relation to other programmes of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The report briefly outlines the historical and provincial context of these investigations and summarizes the planning and research methodologies leading to the identification of significant earth and life science sites. Status reports of individual administrative regions are briefly discussed in a provincial context to explain apparent deviations in approach. Beyond its immediate application for the Monzon Committee, this report represents an initial attempt to document regional natural areas assessments as a prerequisite to the preparation of a provincial parks system plan.

Report  
purpose

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In May 1978, the Ontario Cabinet approved the Ontario Provincial Parks Policy. This action culminated several years of intensive policy formulation intended to update the 1967 provincial park classification and to provide direction for the future growth and management of the Ontario park system.

Cabinet  
approved  
policy

The 1978 policy makes explicit a strong mandate for the protection of natural areas in Ontario through provincial parks. This mandate is evident in several aspects of the policy:

- \* in the goal statement where the role: "to protect provincially significant natural, ... environments, in a system of Provincial Parks," is stated;
- \* in the protection objective where the role: "to protect provincially significant elements of the natural ... landscape of Ontario," reaffirms the goal;
- \* in the heritage appreciation objective where the role: "to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural ... heritage of Ontario," is conditional on protecting natural areas;
- \* in the representation principle which states that: "the best representations of our heritage will be included in the park system.";

Provincial  
parks

Protection

Heritage  
appreciation

Representation

* in the permanence principle which states that the provincial park system:"is dedicated for all time";	Permanence
* in the variety principle which states that: "The Provincial Park system provides a wide variety of ... protected natural ... landscapes and features."; and,	Variety
* in the park classes, where four of six classes (wilderness, nature reserve, natural environment and waterway) are intended to protect natural areas.	Park classes
Subsequent to the approval of the <u>Ontario Provincial Parks Policy</u> by Cabinet, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the <u>Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies</u> in September, 1978. This document extends the Cabinet approved policy through the provision of more detailed planning and management policies for provincial parks. System planning policies include tentative targets for individual park classes. Nature reserves and wilderness are identified as the primary classes to achieve the protection objective. Specific approaches and targets to meet this objective are outlined for the representation of earth science and life science features.	Ministry approved policy
Conditional upon the approval of the <u>Ontario Provincial Parks Policy</u> by Cabinet was a commitment that parks assess and report back to Cabinet the implications of the objectives and park class targets prior to their acceptance. This approval procedure provided the authority to prepare a provincial system plan including an assessment of earth science and life science features required to meet the protection objective.	Accountability to Cabinet
Earth and life science assessments to identify candidate nature reserves were initiated in April 1977 following Management Board approval for funding. Contract specialists were allocated from a pool of professionals who had considerable previous experience in documenting earth science and life science features for master planning and system planning purposes. From 1977 to 1980, regional teams comprised of an earth science and a life science specialist were assigned as follows:	Management Board approval
* West Patricia Planning Area, stationed at Red Lake;	Regional survey teams
* Northwestern and North Central Regions (excluding the West Patricia Planning Area), stationed at Thunder Bay;	
* Northeastern and Northern Region, one individual in each regional office;	



- \* Algonquin Region, stationed at Huntsville;
- \* Eastern Region, stationed at Kemptville; and,
- \* Central and Southwestern Regions, stationed at Richmond Hill.

In spring 1980, Management Board authorized a one year extension of the above contract positions to complete the assessments.

Provincial coordination of the regional surveys was a main office responsibility. R. J. Davidson was the coordinator for earth science surveys and T. J. Beechey coordinated the life science surveys.

Provincial  
coordination

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE

In order to standardize the selection and evaluation of earth science and life science sites for regional system planning, main office issued guidelines in June 1977 (see appendix A). These guidelines outlined the methods and criteria to be applied province-wide for the assessment of earth and life science sites. The guidelines also included instructions on the reporting and formatting of findings on environmental data cards and earth science or life science checksheets.

Provincial  
guidelines

The 1977 guidelines were developed in the context of the approaches for representation established in the earth science and life science frameworks. Preliminary drafts of these frameworks were made available to the regions early in the programme to assist further in the selection and evaluation of candidate nature reserves. Subsequent drafts of the frameworks (life science, 2nd draft sent to the regions in June 1980, 2nd draft earth science in preparation) remain consistent with the initial course set in June 1977. In addition to the 1977 guidelines and the frameworks, technical direction from main office has been achieved through day-to-day liaison with main office coordinators as well as more formal involvement through meetings and reviews of preliminary regional reports.

Although a thorough review of the earth science and life science frameworks is beyond the scope of this report, it is imperative that critical readers have a good understanding of the approaches to represent the earth and life science diversity of the province. It is especially important that readers have some comprehension of the units of representation being sought as these determine the size and distribution

of candidate nature reserves.<sup>1</sup>

Life science features include plants, animals, site conditions, biotic communities and systems of these features that typify the site districts and site regions of Ontario. These features may be represented through a hierarchy of units that range from relatively confined feature-specific candidates to large areas designed to incorporate a complex of features. Feature-specific areas can include sites designated to protect an individual species such as a plant known to be provincially or nationally rare, or a species regulated under The Endangered Species Act. Similarly, candidate areas may be designated to protect a particular site condition or biotic community. Feature-specific candidates will vary in size depending upon the nature of the feature and the perceived extent of its support environment. In general, feature-specific reserves are the exception, rather than the rule, because of implications for management among other reasons.	Life science framework
	Feature-specific candidates

Large life science candidates include areas designated to incorporate viable systems of environments, biotic communities, flora and fauna that exemplify patterns of landform and vegetation characteristic of a site district or a site region. In addition to representation, boundary designations of these candidates are influenced by considerations of ecological integrity, for example, watershed control. In simple terms, these units focus on representing intact landscape segments and consequently can be regarded as 'landscape reserves'. By inference, a relatively complete	Landscape reserves
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<sup>1</sup> Several condensed presentations of the earth and life science frameworks are available. These include:

- Beechey, T. J. and R. J. Davidson. 1980.  
Protection of provincially significant natural areas: the nature reserves system. Pp. 20-49 in Suzanne Barrett and John Riley (eds.).  
Protection of natural areas in Ontario. Working Paper, Number 3, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Downsview, Ontario. 185 pp.
- Parks and Recreational Areas Branch. 1981.  
Provincial nature reserves in Ontario.  
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- Boggs, G. D. 1981. Planning for the protection of natural diversity. Pp. 9-16 in T. J. Beechey and B. L. Raad (eds.). Nature conservation day seminar proceedings March 26, 1980. Parks and Recreational Areas Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. ix + 86 pp.

system of landscape reserves will necessarily include a near complete spectrum of the site conditions, biotic communities, flora and fauna. It is, therefore, appropriate to think of the selection of landscape reserves as a coarse filter that has screened out a high proportion of the biological diversity of a region. Feature-specific, satellite reserves may be required in future to protect outstanding species or communities not included in the landscape reserve designation.

From an operational perspective, the regional life science assessments concentrated on the identification of landscape reserves for several reasons:

Rationale  
for  
approach

- \* the approach yields large, but relatively fewer more viable areas than a feature-specific approach;
- \* the approach is workable where adequate feature-specific information is lacking over large regions;
- \* time and manpower constraints militated against a feature-specific assessment; and,
- \* the approach is sound, being based on widely accepted principles of ecological classification.

The geological segment of the exercise deals with the representation of earth science features. Here, the principle of representation is to protect examples of the full range of features that illustrate Ontario's earth science history and diversity. Earth science features are defined as the physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure, and internal and external form. They can be generally categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages, and land and submarine forms. Combinations of these features, inter-related by time and geography, in turn, can be organized into distinctive ancient and recent earth science environments. The earth science framework outlines 33 ancient and 9 recent environments, containing several hundreds of features. These features and environments serve as targets for the selection of candidate areas.

Earth  
science  
framework

The candidate areas selected to satisfy these targets can be broadly subdivided into small, medium and large sizes. In each case, the size and number of candidate areas is directly related to the types of features and environments sought for protection. Small-sized candidates areas range from 1 to 25 hectares and contain examples of rock strata and fossil assemblages. Such areas may be found in natural settings (ie., escarpments,

Feature-  
specific  
candidates



gorges and lakeshores), or in man-made settings (ie., in pits and quarries, along roadways or other right-of-ways). Medium-sized candidates range from 25-100 hectares and contain associations of rock strata and fossil assemblages, or individual land and submarine forms. Such areas are found in natural and man-made settings which are part of larger physiographies (ie., forested, agricultural, recreational or urban areas). Small and medium-sized candidates are commonly used to protect the ancient features and environments outlined in the earth science framework. Large candidate areas may range from 100 to several 1000 hectares and contain examples of entire physiographies, including land and submarine forms and associated processes. Like their medium-sized counterparts, large areas are found within forested, agricultural, recreational and urban areas. Large-sized candidates are commonly used to protect the recent features and environments outlined in the earth science framework.

Representation  
of  
physiographies

The regional earth science and life science investigations included separate phases to document park holdings and other lands that contribute to the achievement of earth and life science targets. Both of these phases were guided by a similar research and planning process as outlined in appendix A. Generally this process includes three stages: pre-field investigations, field reconnaissance and post-field methods.

Assessment  
research  
procedure

Pre-field investigations comprise bibliographic search, professional contacts, information compilation, and map and air photo interpretation to permit initial site selection and planning for field work.

Field work includes reconnaissance surveys by aircraft, and surface vehicle and foot traverses to collect and map on-site information.

Post-field methods include analysis of scientific collections, data organization, checksheet compilation and report write-up.

In addition to the preceding, it is important to note that all earth and life science assessments were predicated on several key assumptions. First, these assessments were guided by a literal translation of the representation principle in the parks policy whereby "the best representations of our heritage will be included in the park system". Areas were selected that best satisfy the protection objective and targets. Economic considerations and constraints would be introduced in a subsequent planning stage to weigh the implications of the protection targets.

Survey  
assumptions

Second, it was recognized that all of the finally presented information was of a reconnaissance nature with boundary mapping and description of candidates at a scale of 1:50,000 (despite field surveys being conducted at 1:10,000 to 1:63,360). In all cases, further field investigation would be warranted to resolve final boundaries.

Third, inconsistencies in the level of earth and life science information available across the province were a serious constraint in the location and mapping of sites. This, in combination with the relative remoteness and extensive area, especially in northern Ontario, constrained the level of documentation.

In summary, the earth and life science investigations had as their primary objective the compilation of a list of the prime natural areas in Ontario that are required to satisfy the protection targets. In spite of the above-stated limitations it must be realized that such a comprehensive survey conducted by experienced professionals is without precedent in Ontario.

Summary

REGIONAL STATUS REPORTS AND DISCUSSION

The most recent progress report on the regional earth and life science investigations was presented at a meeting in Toronto on April 14 and 15, 1981. Progress current to that date is briefly summarized in Figures 1 and 2.

Progress  
report

Figure 1 illustrates the status of phase 1 (parkland assessment) and phase 2 (non-parkland assessment) components of the life science investigations. A brief summary of some of the findings are reviewed as follows.

Taken together, the findings of the regional life science summaries reveal several trends in the size and distribution of candidates. In general, there is a positive correlation between the size of areas along a north-south gradient with areas of relatively small size being concentrated in the south. This can be explained simply by the fact that the north is generally less disturbed. Consequently, more opportunities remain to select large landscape reserves that represent significant segments of the natural diversity of entire site districts and site regions. Such opportunities no longer exist in many regions of southern Ontario. This is reflected in the fact that candidates are generally of much smaller size.

Life  
science  
candidates -  
size and  
distribution

For similar reasons, there is a north-south relationship in the number of recommended life science candidates across the province. In the south, numerous

REGION	Phase 1 (parklands)			Phase 2 (non-parklands)		
	<u>Pre-field</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Post-field</u>	<u>Pre-field</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Post-field</u>
Northwestern						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
North Central						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Northern						
Hudson Bay Lowlands	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder	completed	completed	completed*	continuing	continuing	continuing
Northeastern	completed	completed	completed*	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Algonquin	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Eastern	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Central	completed	completed	completed	continuing	continuing	continuing
Southwestern	completed	completed	completed	continuing	continuing	continuing

\* Reports on file in main office.

\*\*A 'completed' indicates that the exercise is terminated, however, additional areas may be identified through continuing research.

FIGURE 1. Status of life science assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present.



small areas that individually contain a limited spectrum of the diversity of a site region are required to fully represent that region. Feature-specific candidates are less common in the north since many features are included in the larger landscape reserves.

In northern Ontario, apparent discrepancies in the size and numbers of life science candidates actually reflect the status of survey progress rather than any inconsistency in approach. As indicated in Figure 1, work in the Northwest and North Central Regions is completed to standard for both phases 1 and 2. In the Northeastern and Northern Regions, the phase 2 assessment is not complete except for the Hudson Bay Lowland. Slower progress in the east can be attributed to the fact that the parkland assessment required more time to complete due to the substantially greater land base than in the Northwest. Also, parks were documented in greater detail in the east than the west thereby constraining the time for phase 2 work.

The present status of the phase 1 (parkland assessment) and phase 2 (non-parkland assessment) components of the earth science investigations are illustrated in figure 2. This figure and the accompanying text describe progress to date and the major trends in the size and distribution of candidates.

Small and medium-sized earth science candidates decrease in concentration from southern through northeastern to northwestern Ontario (figure 3). This general trend is due to three major factors. First, although southern Ontario is appreciably smaller than northern Ontario, similar allocations of manpower and monies were made to both. Second, the increased level of pre-existing development along this south-northeast-northwest gradient has resulted in an increased number of small and medium sized man-modified sites. Third, and most significant, is that our knowledge of Ontario's earth science diversity decreases along this gradient thereby restricting the definition of both natural and man-modified sites. The implication of these factors will be that as development and knowledge increase, so will the number of sites in the north.

Earth  
science  
candidates -  
size and  
distribution

Large-sized earth science candidates increase in concentration from southern through northeastern to northwestern Ontario (figure 3). This general trend is attributed to the effectiveness of parks and park reserves within the existing park system to represent the province's larger physiographies. A limited number of candidates were identified in

REGION	Phase 1 (parklands)			Phase 2 (non-parklands)		
	<u>Pre-field</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Post-field</u>	<u>Pre-field</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Post-field</u>
Northwestern						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed**	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder N.W.	completed	completed	completed**	completed	completed	completed*
North Central						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder N.C.	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Northern	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed*
Northeastern	completed	completed	completed	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Algonquin	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed
Eastern	completed	completed	completed*	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Central	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Southwestern	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*

\* Reports on file at main office.

\*\*A 'completed' indicates that the exercise has been terminated, however, new areas will be identified as part of continuing research.

FIGURE 2. Status of earth science reconnaissance assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present.



FIGURE 3. The size and distribution of earth science candidate areas.



the northeast because the required physiographies were already found within the existing park system. A greater number of candidates were identified in the northwest because the required physiographies were not found within the existing park system. Fewer sites were also identified in the south because of its smaller areal extent. Large-sized candidates have been identified in the south, however, the high proportion of patent land here will require different protection strategies.

The apparent inconsistencies in the designation of earth and life science candidates may be further magnified in the preparation of regional systems plans. Different weighting of constraints in the final designation of recommended nature reserves can influence the size and distribution of proposed areas. Therefore, it is incumbent upon main office to review proposed regional systems plans alongside the original earth science and life science assessments in order to establish the significance of any inconsistencies.

#### FUTURE DIRECTIONS

With a Cabinet approved policy for provincial parks, ministry approved policies for planning and managing provincial parks, and regional earth and life science surveys nearing completion, efforts must now turn to an implementation strategy to facilitate the achievement of the protection objective.

Although Nature Reserves will achieve a substantial portion of this objective, it is apparent that the undertaking is larger and more complex than originally anticipated. To compensate, the branch is presently developing a broader policy initiative for the protection of natural areas, including nature reserves.

This new initiative was launched at a recent conference on provincial parks held at the University of Waterloo in May 1981,<sup>2</sup> co-sponsored by the Provincial Parks Council and the Ministry of Natural Resources. As part of the preparation of a provincial parks system plan and a natural areas policy, an implementation strategy would incorporate provincial summaries of earth and life science surveys; a central repository to store information on nature reserves

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<sup>2</sup> Davidson, R. J. and T. J. Beechey. 1981. An agenda for a natural heritage conservation strategy. Ontario Provincial Parks, Issues in the 80's, Conference Proceedings, University of Waterloo, May 1981.

and other natural areas; a provincial atlas of nature reserves and natural areas for provincial and regional planning; a priority list of areas for protection; and alternative protection strategies. As part of this implementation strategy, information will be available to all agencies concerned with the protection of natural areas in order to promote protection and sensitive land use planning. Only through such a programme can the Ministry's protection mandate be achieved.





## Appendix A

Guidelines for Earth Science and Life Science  
System Planning, June 17, 1981





Ontario

**Ministry of  
Natural  
Resources**

June 17, 1977

Our file number

MO-3

Your file number

**MEMORANDUM TO:**

Regional Directors -	Northwestern Region	Eastern Region
	North Central "	Central Region
	Northeastern "	Southwestern Region
	Northern "	
	Algonquin "	

**Attention:** Regional Park and Recreation Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Guidelines for Earth and Life Systems Projects

I am forwarding suggested guidelines to assist you in the programming for the earth and life science systems projects which you are undertaking this year. The guidelines include general terms of reference for the earth science component titled: Earth Science Reconnaissance Survey Project 1977-78, and general terms of reference of the life science component: Reconnaissance Studies for the Identification of Life Science Resources. Background information referred to in these two study outlines is also included for your reference.

Interpretation of the enclosed material is available as required. Although the completion of this project is solely a regional responsibility, main office specialists are available to assist in a technical and a review capacity.

I trust that the enclosed information will prove adequate to guide you in your programme planning for this component of the regional park systems planning exercise.

R.J. Vrancart  
Director  
Park Planning Branch

TJB/em  
Encl.



# RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF LIFE SCIENCE RESOURCES

## INTRODUCTION

At the systems planning level data collection for the evaluation of life science resources focuses on *RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES* intended to establish a list of candidate natural areas for preservation. The *RECONNAISSANCE STUDY* includes two components: *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS*, an assessment of parks, park reserves and wilderness areas, to compile a preliminary list of candidate areas for preservation in the parks system; and *RECONNAISSANCE THEME STUDIES* to establish candidate areas on non-park administered lands.

Since the *RECONNAISSANCE STUDY* is the basis for the selection of candidate areas for preservation, it must generally determine the significance of areas in terms of site type and community representation as delineated in the life science framework. It should also identify areas having the highest potential to achieve the preservation objectives of the Division of Parks based on the various criteria including quality of representation, level of disturbance, size and buffering capability.

Adherence to the following definition of a life science candidate area for preservation effectively screens the choicest areas of highest potential to evaluate for community representation:

A life science candidate area for preservation is a bio-physical unit of high natural quality displaying a minimum of historic and contemporary human disturbance; representing a single example of, or more frequently, a mosaic of habitat and plant community patterns of widespread, restricted, or unique occurrence within a site region; thereby possessing a high degree of intrinsic scientific, education, interpretive and heritage value; systematically selected so as to complement other protected zones and parks in achieving the highest possible degree of plant community, habitat and species representation within a provincial park system; and possessing sufficient ecological integrity, self-buffering capability and size that preservation is a viable management strategy.

The study procedure for the *RECONNAISSANCE STUDY* includes five stages: *Pre-field Investigation*, *Field Reconnaissance*, *Data Synthesis*, *Checksheet and Preliminary Report Compilation*, and *Report Production* (see Figure 1). These stages are discussed briefly in relation to the *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS*.

## *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS*

The *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS* identifies candidate areas for preservation in existing parks, park reserves and wilderness areas. Parklands will be organized into the respective site regions in which they occur to facilitate their eventual comparison and evaluation:

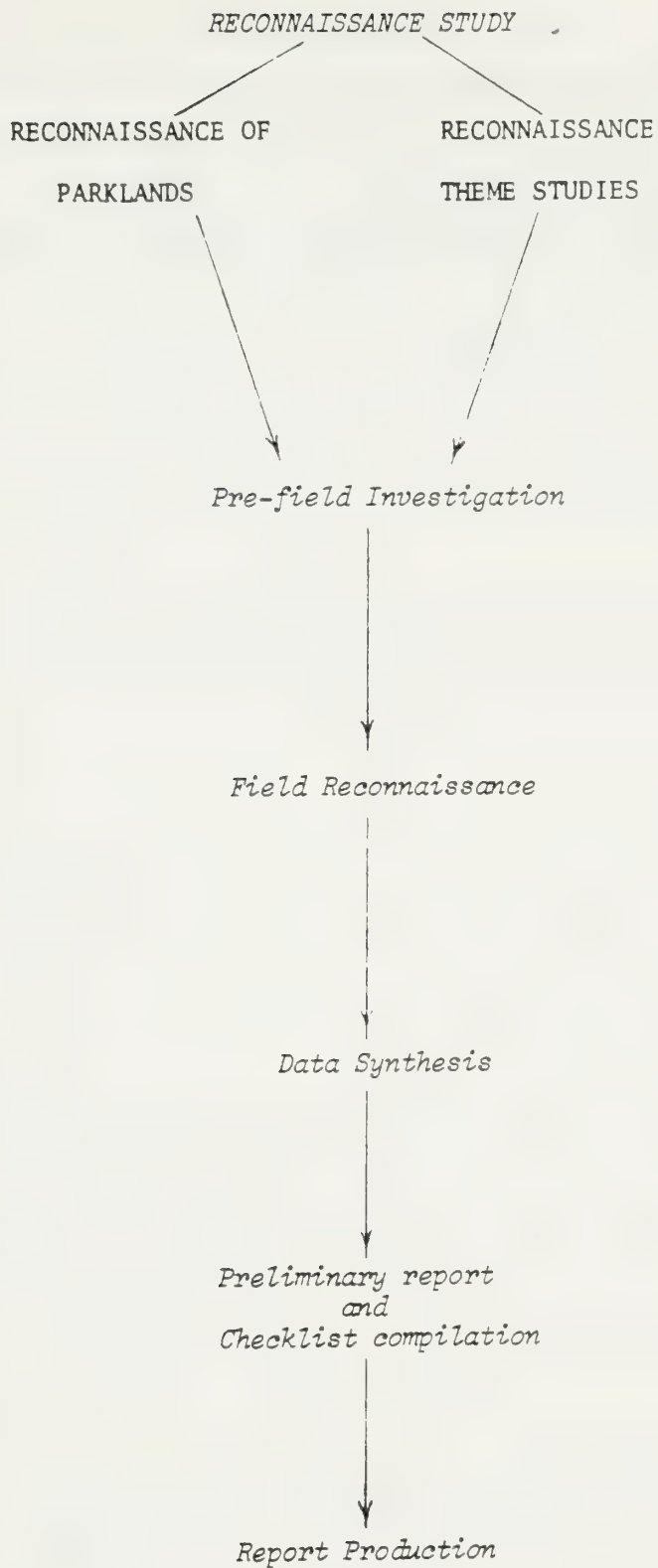


Figure 1. STUDY PROCEDURE ILLUSTRATING FIVE STAGES OF THE RECONNAISSANCE STUDY

- 1) Southern Deciduous Forest Region: Lake Erie Site Region 7;
- 2) Southern Deciduous Evergreen Forest Region: Lake Simcoe - Rideau Lake Site Region 6;
- 3) Northern Deciduous Evergreen Forest Region: Lake of the Woods - Georgian Bay Site Region 5;
- 4) Southern Boreal Forest Region: Wabigoon Lake - Pigeon River - Lake Timagami Site Region 4;
- 5) Central Boreal Forest: Lake St. Joseph - Lake Nipigon - Lake Abitibi Site Region 3;
- 6) Northern Boreal Forest Region: Big Trout Lake - James Bay Site Region 2;
- 7) Subarctic Forest Region: Hudson Bay Site Region 1; including the bifurcation into the Subarctic Tundra - Cape Henrietta Maria Site Region.

The objective of *THE RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS* is the qualitative assessment and documentation of all candidate areas for preservation in the park system. The reconnaissance findings will be compared with the life science framework to estimate the habitat representation on existing parklands.

#### 1) *Pre-field Investigation*

The initial stage in the *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS*, the *Pre-field investigation*, centres on the organization, interpretation and evaluation of information to prepare for the *Field Reconnaissance*.

The following guidelines regiment the essential functions to be completed in this stage.

Initial efforts should focus on establishing a candidate areas file and park file to catalogue resource information. The attached paper titled: "A Geocoding System for the Cataloging of Natural Areas" serves as a model to guide the development of this file. Where a single project includes several site regions the files should be annotated or cross-referenced to administrative regions to expedite the eventual dissemination of information.

Upon completion of the file system, efforts are directed to the compilation of basemapping of all the parklands under consideration at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:250,000.

The next phase includes the documentation, collection and filing of relevant background information. This includes: all earth and life science inventories, complete air photo coverage of each area, and where available coverage exists, O.L.I. Landscape Unit Maps, (scale, 1:250,000), Forest Resource Inventory maps, Ontario Soil Survey Series maps, earth science maps, and other relevant mapped information and literature covering a portion or all of the study area. The attached background information checklist titled:

"Inventory Reference Material Format" provides a more complete summary format to catalogue this information.

The fourth phase centres on the review of the collected background information to prepare a preliminary catalogue of candidate areas in specific parklands. In accordance with established standards and procedures for the preparation and filing of nature reserve candidate areas as outlined in the filing scheme attached, site cards will be prepared for all natural zones in parks with approved master plans; for all areas prescribed for nature reserve zones and wilderness zones in parks for which master planning has progressed to a policy formulation stage; all nature reserve class parks and wilderness areas; all areas recommended for natural zones of nature reserve zone status; and for all areas which have resource inventory reports. The information is referenced in the attached "Status Report of Environmental Inventory Material for Parks and Park Reserves".

Parklands lacking resource inventory reports will require a more fundamental analysis to identify candidate areas for preservation. The identification of these areas will result from the interpretation of air photos, maps, published information and interviews.

The following criteria will be used to evaluate all parklands and to designate candidate areas for preservation:

#### Representation Aspects

- 1) representation of substrate diversity (e.g., clays, sands, loams, bedrock and organics);
- 2) representation of physiographic and topographic expression in the park to represent the probable range of soil moisture regimes and microclimate;
- 3) representation of apparent vegetative physiognomic diversity in the park associated with criteria 1) and 2) above;

#### Functional and Management Aspects

- 4) consideration of the size and natural integrity of the area (e.g., position on watershed, surrounding land uses, buffering capability and other factors);
- 5) consideration of human history in relation to the location and scale of previous impacts and disturbance.

Applying the above criteria, areas will be defined and described very generally to interpret ecological representation in the context of the life science framework. Examples of community and habitat descriptions include:

- coniferous forest *Picea mariana*? dominant on clay plain; wet-saturated? normal microclimate;
- bog vegetation(?) in kettle depression on organics: wet-saturated? colder than normal;



- parkland savannah complex on south facing rocky slopes; dry-arid? warmer than normal;
- extensive marshes of sedges (*Carex?* *Scirpus?* *Typha?*) and/or grasses; saturated-open water? normal microclimate.

The completion of this preliminary analysis will form the basis for the planning of a field work programme including the preliminary mapping of candidate areas, the delineation of field traverses for ground-truthing and the scheduling of work for the *Field Reconnaissance*.

The end-product of the *Pre-field Investigation* phase will be a preliminary account of candidate areas for preservation occurring on park-administered lands. Site file cards will be prepared for each candidate area. Each area will be located on 1:250,000 maps and checksheets will be completed as far as possible with existing available information. Boundary mapping (scale 1:50,000) will be completed for each area. A preliminary evaluation of all areas will be undertaken, especially to establish the level of information available for each candidate and to prioritize areas for initial or additional *Field Reconnaissance*. A work schedule for the *Field Reconnaissance* of those areas requiring field study will be completed.

It is anticipated that the completion of the *Pre-field Investigation* phase for each site region will in some instances establish directions for future *RECONNAISSANCE THEME STUDIES*.

## 2) *Field Reconnaissance*

The *Field Reconnaissance* will employ a rapid survey technique to supply a qualitative assessment of candidate areas taking into account:

- 1) habitat and general plant community diversity (e.g., identifying vegetation patterns associated with major substrate groups, microclimate and soil moisture);
- 2) general disturbance of the area as measured through logging scars, other man-induced impacts, the presence of alien plants and other factors;
- 3) compilation of a preliminary plant species list as a measure of community and species diversity;
- 4) the presence or suspected presence of plants and animals which are rare or otherwise biogeographically significant.

Plant collections are made of dominant species which cannot be determined with confidence in the field, or species assumed to be of phytogeographic significance. Plant community and habitat variation is recorded through field notes and photography.

It is important to recognize that the *Field Reconnaissance* is not sufficiently intense to allow for habitat or community mapping. Neither is there time to employ the point-quarter survey technique to survey stands. Consequently a precise relationship between the candidate area

and the life science classification is impossible at this first level of resolution.

### 3) *Data Synthesis*

The *Data Synthesis* phase often continues concurrently with the *Field Reconnaissance*. Data Synthesis concentrates on tasks including: the determination, labelling and forwarding of collected plant material to the National Museum; labelling transparencies; analyzing and interpreting data collected in the previous phases; conducting further library search, interviews, maps and air photo interpretation as required; and organizing all of the collected information for report write-up and preliminary evaluation of areas.

### 4) *Report and Checksheet Compilation*

Issuing out of the *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS* separate reports will be compiled for each site region. These reports will provide a summary of findings in the form of completed checksheets (see attached) for specific candidate areas supported by a description of the site region, and an analysis of the gross habitat representation or lack of representation in the existing parklands.

## GUIDE TO LIFE SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST

PHILOSOPHY OF CHECKLIST: This checklist is designed to record in a concise and orderly manner all of the information necessary for assessing natural areas. The checklist is divided into four sections. The first sheet is a very concise summary of locational information, major features of the area and major sources of information used in the compilation. The second and third sections describe the physical and biological character of the area. The fourth section is for describing and evaluating the significant features of the area. While these four pages are basic to the checklist, it is expected that additional material will be appended in the respective sections. This allows a great deal of flexibility while maintaining a basic, easy to refer to, format. As a very basic summary of important information about an area, the first page will suffice - especially for a less significant or small area.

The checklist is typewriter spaced (6 lines per inch) but can also be filled in by hand. Where there is inadequate space on the four basic pages, sections can be continued on appended sheets. It is not intended to be filled in in the field unless the compiler so wishes. Rather, it is best completed at the end of the field day or on rainy days from field notes. Parts of the first page can be filled in before the field survey is begun-from air photo analysis or from reference material.

Completed reports will be filed by the map numbers and grid references. Thus it is important to use these at the top right hand corner, preferably of the first page of each section. cross reference indexes will be maintained for area names and perhaps by county and township.

While the four section pages have been stated as being basic, other highly desirable information which should be attached includes :

- Air photograph of the area.
- Vegetation map on an overlay of the air photograph
- Earth science features on another overlay of the air photograph. This overlay if not too crowded should also indicate where the field surveyor went in the study area.
- Species lists.
- Photographs (normally, color slides).

All references should be listed where possible in an appended bibliography. If any information is considered to be confidential (i.e. not to be made available to the public) this should be clearly indicated and such confidential information should be recorded on a separate appended sheet. This section of the checklist will have restricted distribution.

The guide numbers on the following pages refer to those on the sample completed checklist which is attached.

## I LIFE SCIENCE INVENTORY - SUMMARY PAGE

- 1) Name of area: Use the nearest named feature on the 1:50,000 NTS map plus, if wished, a physiographic or vegetational descriptive term - e.g. Ira Lake or Tobermory Bog.
- 2) Map Name: Use the name on the 1:50,000 topographic sheet which covers the area.
- 3) Map Number: Give the number of the 1:50,000 map sheet. Use the designations E and W when half sheets only are available.
- 4) Grid Reference: Give the six digit UTM grid reference of approximately the centre of the area. Thus a filing reference number might be 41A/10W 683471 or in the case of a full map sheet 41A/10 680470. Where feasible and for all large areas, reference the area to the 1 km cross. This reference number (Map sheet no. + UTM no.) will be used at the top right hand corner of other pages of the checklist.
- 5) County: Fill in the respective county for southern Ontario, district for northern Ontario or regional municipality as applicable.
- 6) Township: Give the geographical name or number of the township, where available.
- 7) Lots and Concessions: List the lots and concessions which the study area occurs in, e.g. 15-18 in XIV.
- 8) Area: Give size of area, as outlined on the map (18), in both acres and hectares.
- 9) Ownership: If known, state whether the area is publicly or privately owned. If owned by an institution, or company give the name.
- 10) Administration: If known, and if the area is administered by someone or some organization other than the owner indicate this.
- 11) Site Region and District: Give Hills' numerical classification, e.g. 6E - 3 (optional).
- 12) Forest Region and District: Give Rowe's (1972) classification (optional).
- 13) M.N.R. Administrative Region and District: e.g. SW - Owen Sound.
- 14) Conservation Authority, where applicable.
- 15) Aerial Photographs: List all photographs which provide coverage for the area. If the scale is other than 4"=1 mile, indicate thus.
- 16) Latitude and Longitude: Fill in for approximately the centre of the study area to the nearest minute.



- 17) Altitude range: Fill in minimum and maximum elevations, preferably in both feet and metres above sea level.
  - 18) Map: Attach a photocopy of a section of the 1:50,000 topographic map outlining the study area or the area considered significant. Be as precise as possible. If a particular buffer zone is recommended about the area it should be indicated with a broken line. If the area is large, use a portion of the 1:250,000 topographic map, indicating the scale, and attach a photocopy of the 1:50,000 map as an appendix. Indicate the UTM grid location referred to in (4) by marking a cross on the map.
  - 19) Physical and Biological Features Summary: Give a brief summary of the important earth science features or components of the study area. Describe concisely the major associations and outstanding features. Indicate any imminent threats to the biota which are anticipated.
  - 20) Data Sheets Attached: Check if attached; the system we have been using is to employ an open circle (a zero) if the information is available and a dot or shaded in zero if the information is actually attached in checklist format.
  - 21) Major Information Sources: Cite only the major sources of information used in compiling this checklist. Include field surveys and the dates of those surveys.
  - 22) Evaluation and Priorities: State very briefly what your evaluation is if enough is known about the area to make such a judgement, otherwise leave blank or state that there is insufficient information. If the area is rejected for some reason say so and give the reason for rejecting it.
  - 23) Date compiled: Give the actual date on which most of the information is recorded. Any revisions or additional information recorded at a later date should be signed and dated by the person making the changes.
  - 24) Compiler: Give name and, if possible, an address where the compiler can be contacted at a future date.
- II PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This section of the checklist is supposed to give adequate background information for understanding the general terrain of the area and the various physical characteristics of the site which may affect the ecology. Wherever possible, employ an air photograph overlay (or overlays) on which the physical features are mapped. The subheadings provided give a guide to the type of information desired. Any additional information can be appended.
- 25) Bedrock: Briefly describe bedrock types, degree of exposure etc.  
- only if the bedrock affects the vegetation of the area.
  - 26) Physiography: Describe briefly landforms and topography as they affect vegetation.
  - 27) Soils: Outline soil parent materials and soil processes as known for the area.

- 28) Groundwater: Describe the groundwater in terms of the range of soil moisture plus any movement of groundwater which affects site moisture and microclimatic conditions.
- 29) Surface Water: Describe briefly permanent and ephemeral water bodies in the area.
- 30) Shores: Shorelines can be described in terms of shore material, degree of exposure, fluctuating or stable water levels, etc.
- 31) Climate: Describe only the meso and microclimates of the area; the regional climate need not be described.
- 32) Disturbance History: Indicate what information is known about the site history. If forest stands show signs of logging within the lifetime of the present trees, say so and quantify where possible. If the site is currently grazed or shows signs of former grazing, indicate this. All forms of disturbance which might detract from the desirability of the site as a nature reserve should be noted.

III VEGETATION SUMMARY: This sheet should briefly outline the associations which are present in the study area; use additional sheets if necessary.

- 33) Number: The reference numbers of the associations or complexes used in this column should be the same as those used on the vegetation map and for the detailed community description.
- 34) Association or Complex: Give a brief but descriptive name to the association or association complex e.g. "North slope mesic yellow birch - hemlock forest."
- 35) Area: Give the approximate extent of the association, preferably in hectares. If any other unit is used, specify which.
- 36) Soil texture: e.g. clay loam or gravel
- 37) Moisture regime: Describe briefly to the best of your ability using terms such as dry, mesic, wet, saturated. Indicate if a range of soil moisture conditions are present.
- 38) Microclimate: Where possible, indicate if thermal conditions are normal or otherwise. If desired, use a short descriptive phrase such as "cool shaded."
- 39) pH: Give, if available, the pH range of the soil; if no pH tests are taken, terms such as calc. (for calcareous), neutral, or acidic are better than nothing (leave blank if unsure).

IV EVALUATION: For the surveyor, this may be the most difficult section. It is important to be as objective as possible and to provide enough information to allow others to critically analyse the findings and make decisions.

- 41) Outstanding Associations: Describe any such associations or particular stands. They may be outstanding because of a lack

of disturbance, an abundance of species or other reasons but be sure to say why an association is included here.

- 42) Significant Features: Describe any significant occurrence such as a rare or unusual species. Again, be specific; it is not enough to say that a particular fern is rare; give its distribution and refer to articles on the species if such are available.
- 43) Potential Threats and Disturbances: Describe any apparent or possible threat to the associations or species of the area.
- 44) Brief Summary: In a few words outline the major or significant features of the area. If you feel that this is merely being repetitive, leave it blank.
- 45) Recommendations: If such can be made, the compiler should offer recommendations on the area. The field of these recommendations might be additional research, ways of protection, buffer zones, management techniques, etc.

## APPENDICES

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION: A separate sheet should be filled out for each community or complex which is described. To prevent any mix up in case the data sheets are separated affix the map and UTM reference number for the area in the upper right hand corner of each sheet.

- 46) Number: Refers to the same number used in (33) of the vegetation summary and used on the vegetation map.
- 47) Name of Association or Complex: Use the same name as in (34) unless a further breakdown or grouping has been done.
- 48) Area: State areal extent of the association, preferably in hectares.
- 49) Physical Description: Briefly but lucidly describe how the association relates to the physical environment. On what slopes, moisture regimes and soils is it found? If desired include or append a sketch of the landscapes to illustrate a point.
- 50) Vegetation: The vegetation description is very important. Dominant species of each recognized vegetation strata should be discussed. Other details should include notes on stand age, stand density, species diversity, significant plant species and degree of any disturbances. Check the box if a list of plant species is attached.
- 51) Fauna: Describe the major species and any of special significance. Indicate which if any species are restricted to this association. Check the box if a list of species is attached.



COMMUNITY COMPOSITION LISTS: Append composition lists where such have been made. A list could be made for each major association. Each list should be referenced with the appropriate 1:50,000 topographic map number and grid reference.

52, 53) Use the same association number and name used in the Community Description.

54) Lists: List all plants and animals identified. Subheadings might be: Tree layer, Shrub layer, Herb and low woody plants layer, Moss layer, Birds, Mammals, Herptiles. Alternately, species could simply be listed under Flora (Vascular Plants) and Fauna (Birds, Mammals and Herpetiles).

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES MAPS: These can be appended on separate sheets for larger areas or on the same sheet for smaller areas. Normally, tracings on acetate or mylar overlays of air photographs would be affixed to the appropriate format page(s). These tracings of the features should be done in black ink to facilitate copying and should have a north arrow and a scale. Most airphotos used for this work will be at the usual scale of 4 inches to one mile (1:15,840).

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANTS: The use of this particular checklist is optional as it was designed for interim use on the Niagara Escarpment. A composite checklist, preferably in taxonomic sequence, as this list is, is a very desirable appendix to have for any area. However, the limitations of any list should be clearly specified. Such limitations might be due to a lack of time, the season or inexperience of the surveyor.

Note: Similar composite checklists could be included for birds, mammals etc. if the information is available.



NAME 1 Shoal Cove	MAP NAME 2 Cape Croker	MAP NUMBER 3 41A/14	UTM REF. 4 890750
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COUNTY 5 Bruce	LAT. 16 44° 56' N	LONG. 81° 08' W	ALT. 17 MIN. MAX. 580 ft. -ca. 850 ft.
TOWNSHIP 6 Eastnor	1:50,000 NTS MAP SHOWING AREA BOUNDARIES 18		
LOTS 7 4, 5, 6	CONCESSIONS XII E		
AREA 8 ca. 200 acres	80 ha		
OWNERSHIP 9 Private/Crown			
ADMINISTRATION 10 Crown - MNR, Owen Sound, Lands			
SITE REGION AND DISTRICT 11 6 Hm-1			
FOREST REGION AND DISTRICT 12 L-1			
MNR REGION AND DISTRICT 13 SW-Owen Sound			
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS 15 BASE MAP: 448811			
YEAR	ROLL	FLIGHT LINE	NUMBERS
1966	88	4439	90-91

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES 19

The area consists of a cliff and talus escarpment complex subtended by an almost flat bedrock plain extending out to the Georgian Bay Shore. This bedrock plain dips slightly toward the escarpment thereby enabling the entrapment of runoff water on its surface to form ephemeral soil saturation conditions. The exposed shore has a characteristic cobble-shingle beach. A large cobble spit has developed along much of the shore. Associated with it is a lagoon which has been cut off.

The escarpment slope is typical though there is an exceptionally mature section of deciduous forest on the lower slope. The bedrock plain exhibits vegetational characteristics more typical of the Lake Huron Shore area and is thus anomalous - somewhat similar to parts of Cabot Head. The shingle beach area is not unusual but the lagoonal complex behind the spit is an uncommon feature and is here very well developed.

DATA SHEETS ATTACHED 20	SUMMARY SPECIES LISTS	MAJOR INFORMATION SOURCES 21
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1) Waldron, 1971, IBP report
VEGETATION SUMMARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2) Cuddy, 1973, Brief visit, field notes
EVALUATION SHEET	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3) Cuddy, 1975, Brief inventory, field notes
COMMUNITY DESCRS.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
COMMUNITY COMP. LISTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	PHYSICAL FEATURES MAP	
	VEGETATION MAP	
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
	PHOTOGRAPHS	

EVALUATION AND PRIORITIES 22  
Rather significant (regionally?) from the biological viewpoint, even more significant when both earth and life science features are considered

DATE COMPILED 23 20 November 1975	COMPILED 24 D. G. Cuddy
--------------------------------------	----------------------------

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

41A/14 890750

**BEDROCK 25**

The bedrock of the Shoal Cove area is composed of Silurian strata which dip gently to the west-southwest (Bolton, 1971). The lower rock plain is composed of resistant Manitoulin dolomite; the wooded slope is underlain by Cabot Head thinly bedded shales and dolomites (which do not outcrop in the area) and the cliffs and upper rock pavement are made up of rather resistant dolomites of the Lockport (Amabel-Fossil Hill) Formation.

**PHYSIOGRAPHY 26**

The immediate area of interest consists of a cliff and talus slope escarpment complex plus a flat lying rather wet bedrock plain below the escarpment. Along the Georgian Bay shore there is an extensive shingle beach and a large spit behind which siltation has formed a lagoon.

**SOILS 27**

Soils are generally shallow and rich in clays and carbonates. Over much of the bedrock plain, soils are less than six inches in depth. Deeper soils can be found on the plain near the foot of the escarpment and about the lagoon behind the cobble spit.

**GROUNDWATER 28**

Because of the very shallow soils the only groundwater of ecological importance appears to be the soil moisture derived from rainfall. There is lateral movement of water through the shallow soil above the rather impermeable bedrock. Conditions are such that seasonal saturation and aridity are common on parts of the bedrock plain. The lower talus slope area may receive groundwater seepage from the underlying shales but no springs were observed in the field.

**SURFACE WATER 29**

The bedrock plain area experiences considerable seasonal flooding due to poor drainage. Catchment water tends to drain down the bedrock slope and collect near the base of the escarpment where ponds persist into early summer. The lagoon was, prior to draining, a permanent pond, elevated several feet above the waters of Georgian Bay.

**SHORES 30**

The Georgian Bay shoreline dominates the eastern side of the area. The area is about half way up the side of Hope Bay and is protected considerably by the headlands of Cape Paulett and Cape Croker. Shore processes have resulted in the formation of an extensive shingle beach and spit.

**CLIMATE 31**

The climate can be expected to be similar to that of much of the Georgian Bay shore of the Bruce Peninsula. The relatively protected south-easterly exposure may afford a slightly warmer than normal microclimate to the area.

**DISTURBANCE HISTORY 32**

Rather little is known about the disturbance history. The open plain appears to have been forested at one time. The shoreline to the north has a cottage subdivision. There has been ditching and scarification of parts of the plain. This has been done in two phases. The latest ditching occurs on both the rock plain and drains the lagoon behind the spit.

33 NUMBER	34 ASSOCIATION OR COMPLEX	35 AREA (ha)	36 SOIL TEXTURE	37 MOISTURE REGIME	38 MICRO- CLIMATE	39 SOIL pH	40 DA SH
1	Shingle beach succession complex	2	rock	mesic- dry	N	basic	ye
2	Lagoon and protected drowned shore complex	5	silt- clay	wet	N	basic- neutral	ye
3	Flat bedrock plain complex	20	clay- rock	wet- dry	N-W	basic	ye
4	Cliff and talus slope complex	33	loam- rock	dry- mesic	N-C	neutral	ye
5	Upland, escarpment-top hardwood forest complex	20	rock- loam	mesic	N	neutral	ye



## IV EVALUATION

41A/14 890750

### OUTSTANDING ASSOCIATIONS 41

No individual association found at Shoal Cove could be called unique. It is the juxtapositioning of the cliff and the low, wet bedrock plain habitats which is so unusual. The only two areas on the Bruce Peninsula where this occurs is at Cabot Head and here at Shoal Cove. Only at these two locations does one find a "Huron Shore" rock pavement along the Georgian Bay side of the peninsula.

### SIGNIFICANT SPECIES OR FEATURES 42

- 1) Some of the largest, if not the largest, Fraxinus americanus (white ash) trees which I have seen on the Bruce Peninsula occur here on the lower talus slope.
- 2) Camptosorus rhizophyllus (walking fern) is near its northern range limit, both on the escarpment and in Ontario. On the Bruce, the only known stations farther north are on the north side of Cape Dundas (only about 2 miles north) and possibly in the Cabot Head area.
- 3) Isanthus brachiatus var. linearis is a rare species on the Bruce and is generally rather rare in Ontario, being restricted to open, shallowly soiled, seasonally wet limestone and dolomite rock plains. It is found on alvars and along the Precambrian-Paleozoic contact zone in Ontario.

### POTENTIAL DISTURBANCES AND THREATS 43

- 1) There is the continual threat of subdivision of the shore for cottages. It should be noted that the area is unsuitable for septic tanks.
- 2) There is currently some trampling of the shore areas by hikers from the cottage area to the north.
- 3) Ditching has damaged the rock plain and has completely altered the ecology of the lagoon.

### BRIEF SUMMARY 44

The Shoal Cove property is under consideration as a candidate nature reserve in conjunction with the large, forested inland area with which it is contiguous. Despite being rather disturbed, the entire area has an exceptionally rich flora which should be preserved.

### RECOMMENDATIONS 45

- 1) All development, logging, clearing, road building and ditching should be restricted until a decision can be reached regarding either the acquisition or implementation of land use controls which will preserve both the ecological and aesthetic qualities of the Shoal Cove area.
- 2) The ditch draining the lagoon should be filled in, preferably by early spring, to allow the lagoon to regain its normal water level and thereby continue as an aquatic ecosystem.



# COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

41A/14

890750

NUMBER 46 ASSOCIATION OR COMPLEX 47

1

Shingle Beach

AREA 48

2 ha

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION 49



VEGETATION 50

Species list attached? No

- a) Active shingle beach, washed regularly by waves during light and moderate storms. There are slight algae accumulations, but no forms of higher vegetation.
- b) Inactive shingle beach, only washed by rare storms (perhaps once in five or ten years). This beach section is open with only scanty shrubby and herbaceous vegetation but it is well marked by the grey color imparted to the rocks by lichen crusts. Typical higher plants include the shrubs Rhus radicans (poison ivy), Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (bearberry), Shepherdia canadensis (soapberry), Juniperus communis (common juniper) and the herbs Geranium Robertianum (herb robert), Satureja vulgaris (wild basil) and Fragaria virginiana (wild strawberry). Mosses are also common.
- c) The open shingle has a fringe of rather crowded and small Thuja occidentalis (cedar) trees along its landward edge. This is usually narrow and passes gradually into the mixed forest (d). The ground cover in the cedar fringe is generally sparse and is largely composed of species present on the stable open shingle. Additional species noticed include Cornus rugosa (dogwood) and Viola sp. (violet).
- d) A rather young mixed forest can generally be found forming the vegetation cover of the back portions of the shingle beach. The composition of this forest ranges from primarily deciduous with Populus tremuloides (trembling aspen), Betula papyrifera (white birch) and Fraxinus pennsylvanica (red ash) to largely coniferous with Thuja occidentalis (cedar), Abies balsamea (fir) and Picea glauca (white spruce). Many of the same ground cover (shrub and herb) species found in the cedar thicket and on the stabilized open beach are also found in the mixed forest zone.

FAUNA 51

Species list attached? No

The shingle beach is used by resting and feeding gulls, and by raccoons during nocturnal feeding forays. The taller shrubs and young trees are used for feeding and nesting by song sparrows and a number of other song birds.

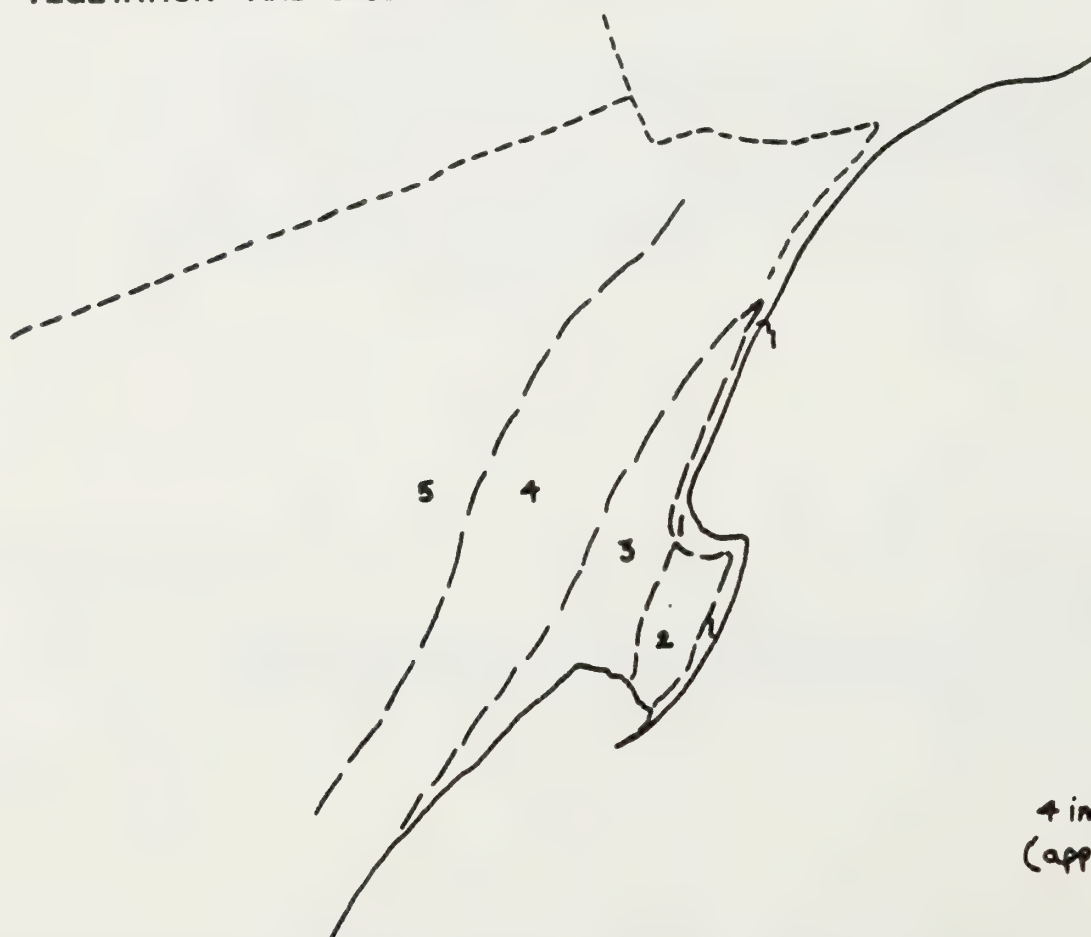
# COMMUNITY COMPOSITION LISTS

NUMBER	ASSOCIATION OR COMPLEX
52	53
54	

PHYSICAL FEATURES



VEGETATION AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES



4 inches = 1 mile  
(approx. 1:15,840)

SITE	DATES	DESIGNS

J.



**LILIACEAE**

- ..Allium tricoccum
- ..Asparagus officinalis
- ..Clintonia borealis
- ..Erithronium americanum
- ..Lilium philadelphicum
- ..Maianthemum canadense
- ..Medeola virginiana
- ..Polygonatum pubescens
- ..Smilacina racemosa
- ..S. stellata
- ..S. trifolia
- ..Smilax hispida
- ..S.
- ..Streptopus amplexifolius
- ..S. roseus
- ..Tofieldia glutinosa
- ..Trillium erectum
- ..T. grandiflorum
- ..Uvularia grandiflora
- ..Zygadenus glaucus

**IRIDACEAE**

- ..Iris lacustris
- ..I. versicolor
- ..Sisyrinchium angustifolium
- ..S. mucronatum

**ORCHIDACEAE**

- ..Calopogon pulchellus
- ..Corallorhiza maculata
- ..C. striata
- ..C. trifida
- ..Cypripedium acaule
- ..C. calceolus
- ..C. reginae
- ..Epipactis heleborine
- ..Goodyera oblongifolia
- ..G. repens
- ..Habenaria hyperborea
- ..H.
- ..H.
- ..Liparis loeselii
- ..Listera convallarioides
- ..Pogonia ophioglossoides
- ..Spiranthes cernua
- ..S. romanzoffiana

**SALICACEAE**

- ..Populus balsamifera
- ..P. grandidentata
- ..P. tremuloides
- ..Salix
- ..S.
- ..S.
- ..S.
- ..S.

**MYRICACEAE**

- ..Myrica gale

**JUGLANDACEAE**

- ..Carya
- ..Juglans cinerea

**BETULACEAE**

- ..Alnus rugosa

- ..Betula glandulosa
- ..B. lutea
- ..B. papyrifera
- ..Carpinus caroliniana
- ..Corylus cornuta
- ..Ostrya virginiana

**FAGACEAE**

- ..Fagus grandifolia
- ..Quercus borealis
- ..Q. macrocarpa
- ..Q.

**ULMACEAE**

- ..Ulmus americana
- ..U.

**URTICACEAE**

- ..Laportea canadensis
- ..Boehmeria cylindrica
- ..Pilea pumila
- ..Urtica dioica

**SANTALACEAE**

- ..Comandra livida
- ..C. umbellata

**ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**

- ..Asarum canadense

**POLYGONACEAE**

- ..Polygonum
- ..P.
- ..P.
- ..Rumex acetosella
- ..R.
- ..R.

**CHENOPODIACEAE**

- ..Chenopodium album
- ..C.

**AMARANTHACEAE**

- ..Amaranthus

**PORTULACACEAE**

- ..Claytonia

**CARYOPHYLLACEAE**

- ..Arenaria
- ..Cerastium arvense
- ..C. vulgatum
- ..Lychnis
- ..Saponaria officinalis
- ..Silene cucubalus
- ..S.
- ..Stellaria

**NYMPHAEACEAE**

- ..Brasenia schreberi
- ..Nuphar
- ..Nymphaea odorata

**RANUNCULACEAE**

- ..Actaea alba
- ..A. rubra
- ..Anemone canadensis
- ..A.
- ..Aquilegia canadensis
- ..Caltha palustris
- ..Clematis verticillaris
- ..C. virginiana
- ..Coptis trifolia

- ..Hepatica acutiloba
- ..H. americana
- ..Ranunculus abortivus
- ..R.
- ..R.
- ..R.
- ..Thalictrum dioicum
- ..T. polygamum

**BERBERIDACEAE**

- ..Berberis vulgaris
- ..Caulophyllum thalict
- ..Podophyllum peltatum

**MENISPERMACEAE**

- ..Menispermum canadense

**PAPAVERACEAE**

- ..Chelidonium majus
- ..Sanguinaria canadensis

**FUMARIACEAE**

- ..Corydalis
- ..Dicentra

**CRUCIFERAE**

- ..Alliaria officinalis
- ..Arabis
- ..A.
- ..Barbarea
- ..Brassica kaber
- ..Capsella bursa-pastoris
- ..Cardamine pensylvanica
- ..Dentaria diphylla
- ..Diplotaxis
- ..Draba
- ..Erucastrum gallicum
- ..Erysimum cheiranthoides
- ..Hesperis matronalis
- ..Lepidium
- ..Nasturtium officinale
- ..Rorippa islandica
- ..Sisymbrium
- ..Thlaspi arvense

**SARRACENIACEAE**

- ..Sarracenia purpurea

**DROSERACEAE**

- ..Drosera linearis
- ..D. rotundifolia

**CRASSULACEAE**

- ..Sedum acre

**SAXIFRAGACEAE**

- ..Mitella diphylla
- ..M. nuda
- ..Parnassia glauca
- ..P.

**ROSACEAE**

- ..Ribes cynosbati
- ..R.
- ..R.
- ..Saxifraga
- ..Tiarella cordifolia

**ROSACEAE**

- ..Agrimonia gryposepal
- ..Amelanchier laevis
- ..A. sanguinea
- ..A.

..Aronia  
 ..Crataegus  
 ..C.  
 ..Fragaria vesca  
 ..F. virginiana  
 ..Geum aleppicum  
 ..G.  
 ..G.  
 ..Physocarpus opulifolius  
 ..Potentilla anserina  
 ..P. fruticosa  
 ..P. palustris  
 ..P.  
 ..Prunus pensylvanica  
 ..P. pumila  
 ..P. serotina  
 ..P. virginiana  
 ..Pyrus malus  
 ..Rosa acicularis  
 ..R. blanda  
 ..R. palustris  
 ..Rubus allegheniensis  
 ..R. occidentalis  
 ..R. pubescens  
 ..R. strigosus  
 ..R.  
 ..Sorbus americanus  
 ..Spiraea alba  
 ..Waldsteinia fragarioides  
**LEGUMINOSAE**  
 ..Astragalus  
 ..Desmodium  
 ..Lathyrus  
 ..Lotus corniculatus  
 ..Medicago lupulina  
 ..M. sativa  
 ..Melilotus alba  
 ..M. officinalis  
 ..Trifolium  
 ..T.  
 ..T.  
 ..Vicia cracca  
**OXALIDACEAE**  
 ..Oxalis acetosella  
 ..O. stricta  
**GERANIACEAE**  
 ..Geranium robertianum  
**RUTACEAE**  
 ..Zanthoxylum americanum  
**POLYGALACEAE**  
 ..Polygala paucifolia  
 ..P. senega  
**EUPHORBIACEAE**  
 ..Euphorbia cyparissias  
 ..E.  
**CALLITRICHACEAE**  
 ..Callitriche  
**ANACARDIACEAE**  
 ..Rhus radicans  
 ..R. typhina

**AQUIFOLIACEAE**  
 ..Ilex verticillata  
 ..Nemopanthes mucronatus  
**CELASTRACEAE**  
 ..Celastrus scandens  
 ..Euonymus atropurpureus  
 ..E. obovatus  
**STAPHYLEACEAE**  
 ..Staphylea trifolia  
**ACERACEAE**  
 ..Acer nigrum  
 ..A. rubrum  
 ..A. saccharum  
 ..A. saccharinum  
 ..A. spicatum  
**BALSAMINACEAE**  
 ..Impatiens biflora  
 ..I. pallida  
**RHAMNACEAE**  
 ..Ceanothus  
 ..Rhamnus alnifolius  
 ..R. catharticus  
**VITACEAE**  
 ..Parthenocissus  
 ..Vitis riparia  
**TILIACEAE**  
 ..Tilia americana  
**MALVACEAE**  
 ..Malva  
**HYPERICACEAE**  
 ..Hypericum kalmianum  
 ..H. punctatum  
 ..H.  
 ..H.  
 ..Triadenum fraseri  
**VIOLACEAE**  
 ..Viola  
 ..V.  
 ..V.  
 ..V.  
 ..V.  
**THYMELAEACEAE**  
 ..Dirca palustris  
**ELAEAGNACEAE**  
 ..Shepherdia canadensis  
**LYTHRACEAE**  
 ..Decodon verticillatus  
 ..Lythrum salicaria  
**ONAGRACEAE**  
 ..Circaea alpina  
 ..C. quadrisulcata  
 ..Epilobium  
 ..E.  
 ..E.  
 ..Ludwigia palustris  
 ..Oenothera biennis  
 ..O.  
**HALORAGACEAE**  
 ..Myriophyllum  
 ..M.  
 ..Proserpinaca palustris

**HIPPURIDACEAE**  
 ..Hippuris vulgaris  
**ARALIACEAE**  
 ..Aralia nudicaulis  
 ..A. racemosa  
**UMBELLIFERAE**  
 ..Cicuta bulbifera  
 ..C. maculata  
 ..Daucus carota  
 ..Heracleum lanatum  
 ..Hydrocotyle americana  
 ..Osmorhiza claytoni  
 ..O.  
 ..Pastinaca sativa  
 ..Sanicula marilandica  
 ..Sium suave  
**CORNACEAE**  
 ..Cornus alternifolia  
 ..C. canadensis  
 ..C. rugosa  
 ..C. stolonifera  
 ..C.  
**ERICACEAE**  
 ..Andromeda glaucophylla  
 ..Arctostaphylos uva-ursi  
 ..Chamaedaphne calyculata  
 ..Chimaphila umbellata  
 ..Gaultheria hispidula  
 ..G. procumbens  
 ..Gaylussacia baccata  
 ..Kalmia  
 ..Ledum groenlandicum  
 ..Moneses uniflora  
 ..Monotropa uniflora  
 ..Pyrola  
 ..P.  
 ..P.  
 ..Vaccinium  
 ..V.  
**PRIMULACEAE**  
 ..Lysimachia  
 ..L.  
 ..Primula mistassinica  
 ..Trientalis borealis  
**OLEACEAE**  
 ..Fraxinus americana  
 ..F. nigra  
 ..F. pennsylvanica  
 ..Syringa vulgaris  
**GENTIANACEAE**  
 ..Gentiana  
 ..Malenia deflexa  
 ..Menyanthes trifoliata  
**APOCYNACEAE**  
 ..Apocynum androsaemifolium  
 ..A.  
 ..Vinca minor  
**ASCLEPIADACEAE**  
 ..Asclepias incarnata  
 ..A. syriaca



**CONVOLVULACEAE**

..Convolvulus

**POLEMONIACEAE**

..Phlox divaricata

**HYDROPHYLLACEAE**

..Hydrophyllum canadense

..H. virginianum

**BORAGINACEAE**

..Cynoglossum

..Hackelia

..Myosotis

**VERBENACEAE**

..Verbena hastata

**LABIATAE**

..Galeopsis tetrahit

..Leonurus cardiaca

..Lycopus americanus

..L.

..Mentha

..Monarda fistulosa

..Nepeta cataria

..Prunella vulgaris

..Satureja glabella

..S. vulgaris

..Scutellaria galericulata

..S. lateriflora

**SOLANACEAE**

..Physalis

..Solanum dulcamara

..S. nigrum

**SCROPHULARIACEAE**

..Castilleja coccinea

..Chelone glabra

..Gerardia purpurea

..Linaria vulgaris

..Melampyrum lineare

..Mimulus ringens

..Pedicularis canadensis

..Verbascum thapsus

..Veronica

..V.

**OROBANCHACEAE**

..Epifagus virginiana

..Orobanche uniflora

**LENTIBULARIACEAE**

..Pinguicula vulgaris

..Utricularia cornuta

..U.

**PHRYMACEAE**

..Phryma leptostachya

**PLANTAGINACEAE**

..Plantago lanceolata

..P. major

..P.

**RUBIACEAE**

..Cephalanthus occidentalis

..Galium

..G.

..G.

..Houstonia canadensis

..Mitchella repens

**CAPRIFOLIACEAE**

..Diervilla lonicera

..Linnaea borealis

..Lonicera canadensis

..L. dioica

..L.

..Sambucus canadensis

..S. pubens

..Symphoricarpos albus

..Viburnum

..V.

..V.

**DIPSACACEAE**

..Dipsacus sylvestris

**CUCURBITACEAE**

..Echinocystis lobata

**CAMPANULACEAE**

..Campanula rotundifolia

..C.

**LOBELIACEAE**

..Lobelia cardinalis

..L. kalmii

..L.

**COMPOSITAE**

..Achillea millefolium

..Ambrosia artemisiifolia

..Anaphalis margaritacea

..Antennaria neglecta

..A.

..Arctium minus

..Artemisia

..Aster ciliolatus

..A. lateriflorus

..A. macrophyllus

..A. novae-angliae

..A. puniceus

..A. simplex

..A.

..A.

..A.

..Bidens cernua

..B.

..Centaurea

..Chrysanthemum leucanthemum

..Chichorium intybus

..Cirsium arvense

..C. hillii

..C. vulgare

..C.

..Coreopsis lanceolata

..Erigeron annuus

..E. philadelphicus

..E. strigosus

..E.

..Eupatorium maculatum

..E. perfoliatum

..E. rugosum

..Gnaphalium uliginosum

..Helenium autumnale

..Hieraceum aurantiacum

..H. florentinum

..H.

..Inula helenium

..Lactuca biennis

..L.

..Matricaria matricaria

..Petasites palmatus

..Prenanthes racemosa

..P.

..Rudbeckia hirta

..Senecio aureus

..S. pauperculus

..S.

..Solidago caesia

..S. canadensis

..S. flexicaulis

..S. graminifolia

..S. hispida

..S. rugosa

..S. spathulata

..S. uliginosa

..S.

..S.

..Sonchus arvensis

..S.

..Tanacetum vulgare

..Taraxacum laevigatum

..T. officinale

..Tragopogon

..T.

..Tussilago farfara

AdditionsNotes

## EARTH SCIENCE RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY PROJECT 1977-78

### INTRODUCTION

A wide variety of earth science information is required to plan and manage Ontario's Provincial Park System. Systems, master and site planning projects each require specific information pertaining to earth sciences. This paper addresses the information concerning earth science resources within Provincial Parks which is required for regional parks systems planning.

The earth science framework currently in preparation first outlines the spectrum of earth science features occurring within Ontario, and second identifies the features and processes most important to the evolution of Ontario's landscape. Not all features and processes can be protected from exploitation or destructive land uses; however, the most significant ones will require protection for posterity. Areas selected for protection will be representative of the features or processes deemed worthy of protection.

To the extent possible, the protection of earth science sites will be accomplished within provincial parks. The most fragile sites can be afforded adequate protection only within the proposed Nature Reserve and Wilderness park zones. More resilient features can be adequately protected within a variety of park classes and zones.

An inventory of "representative" earth science features and sites within Provincial Parks and park reserves is necessary to determine which features and sites currently are not adequately protected or represented and to set priorities for future acquisitions and thematic studies.

### PARK AND PARK RESERVE RECONNAISSANCE

A reconnaissance evaluation of park and park reserves will be undertaken to define the existing earth science representation in the Park System. These evaluations will be conducted by administrative regions, and will focus on three questions: first, what are the range of earth science elements in each region as outlined by the geologic time scale; second, what earth science elements are found in the parks and park reserves of each region; third, what earth science elements do not occur in the parks and park reserves of each region and what direction should be followed to ease this lack of representation?

The reconnaissance methodology can be divided into four stages; pre-field investigation, field reconnaissance, data synthesis and report compilation. The *pre-field investigation* stage starts with the mapping of all park and park reserves on 1:50,000, National Topographic Series maps. These maps will provide the basis for a regional geocoded site file into which candidate natural areas can be stored. This will be followed by the compilation of all bibliographic information on each park and park reserve. This would



include Park Planning Branch earth science resource inventories, Geological Branch maps and reports, surveys from other government agencies, professional journals and books. Forest resource inventory air photography and basemaps will be consulted and preliminary earth science basemaps compiled. Additional air photography (i.e. one inch=one mile, LAND-SAT imagery etcetera) will be reviewed when available. Interviews with geologists knowledgeable with the study area should be conducted. Upon the completion of these tasks, a field programme can be planned and implemented.

The *field reconnaissance* stage involves visiting park and park reserves in order that first hand observation of earth science elements can be made. Those parks and park reserves with sufficient information already available will receive less emphasis than those with insufficient information. If feasible, all parks and park reserves should be visited. While in the field, all pre-field evaluations will be checked and where possible, additional mapping of earth science resources will be undertaken. Where significant earth science elements are found, they will be mapped at an appropriate scale and their representation, site quality and scientific values will be noted (see Appendix I).

The *data synthesis* stage occurs throughout the entire evaluation; however, it becomes more prominent at the completion of the field reconnaissance. At this time, field observations and preliminary maps will be re-examined and checklists will be prepared for each park and park reserve. Checklists will contain information on the location reference information, earth science representation significance and appropriate recommendations (see Appendix II). Individual checklists will be evaluated within the context of the geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework for the region and the existing level of earth science representation will be determined. Preliminary findings will then be discussed with appropriate professionals and recommendations will be formulated.

The *report compilation* stage will bring together all information collected during the course of the project. The report will consist of three parts. The first will review the geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework and discuss the concept of representation in the region. The second part will consist of a checksheet by checksheet account of the earth science representation of each park and park reserve. The third part will address the planning implications of the report. Items discussed will include an evaluation of existing and non-existing earth science resources in the Park System. Recommendations will be made on the future direction of earth science studies in the regions. Wherever possible, recommendations on the designation and management of nature reserves and nature reserve and wilderness zones will be made.

The approach outlined is designed to obtain adequate earth science information for the development of a regional parks systems plan. A tentative schedule for the completion of each stage in this reconnaissance survey should be established as soon as possible. Main office staff will be available to provide assistance as required.

## APPENDIX I

### Selection Criteria

In order to apply the geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework to the selection of significant earth science features, three major selection criteria are utilized. These criteria are;

REPRESENTATION: The geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework is used to organize the province's earth science diversity. This framework is comprised of lithostratigraphic, biostratigraphic, geoclimatic and geoprocess segments. In accordance with internationally accepted rules for stratigraphic and morphologic classification, the province's representative features can be placed within these classifications. The resulting range of elements is illustrated through the various lithologies, fossil assemblages, features and landforms used to construct the geologic time scale. These principals of representation will be used to guide the selection of future earth science features.

NATURAL QUALITY: Natural quality is defined on the overall technical quality of the representative elements and the overall environmental quality of the candidate. The technical quality of a candidate is determined by how the individual feature represents the elements defined in the framework. Germane to this discussion are the concepts of stratotypes and type localities. "A 'stratotype' is the original or subsequently designated type representative of a named stratigraphic unit or stratigraphic boundary, identified as a specific interval or a specific point in a specific sequence of rock strata, and constituting the standard for the definition and recognition of that stratigraphic unit or boundary", Hedbert (1970, p. 5).<sup>1</sup> "Type locality refers to the specific geographic area in which a stratotype is situated, or, lacking a stratotype in which the strata exposed are considered to represent the type of the unit or boundary under consideration. A type locality differs from a type section (stratotype) in that it refers to a geographic area rather than to any specific profile", Hedberg (1970), p. 6). Type locality can also be interpreted to include representative surface morphologies associated with specific stratigraphic units which themselves may or may not have a designated stratotype. As stratotypes and type localities are defined as the type representative of a unit or morphology, they can be used as a standard against which other like units and morphologies can be compared and evaluated. Also important is the natural quality of the environment surrounding the candidate. A candidate which best displays the technical merit of a feature and is still found in an undisturbed natural setting is desired.

SCIENTIFIC VALUES: Scientific values are those which contribute to the body of earth science knowledge. Scientific values are broken

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<sup>1</sup> Hedberg, H.D., 1970. Preliminary Report on Stratotypes. International Subcommission on Stratigraphic Classification, Int. Geol. Cong. XXIV, Montreal, Report 4.

down into interpretive, educational and research segments. Interpretive values are those which can be used to expound the meaning of a feature or bring out the features artistic meaning. To achieve this, the candidate must have visual impact, be geographically compact and possess a distinct physical character. Educational values are those which can be utilized in the teaching of the earth sciences. To achieve this, the candidates must possess the ability to illustrate geological history and geomorphological process. At the same time, the candidate must show the relationship between the various features and landforms involved. Research values are those associated with the careful investigation of earth science parameters which will ultimately add to the body of earth science knowledge. A candidate with research values must display a high level of earth science diversity. In addition, the earth science parameters within the candidate must be suitable for observation and experimentation.



CYPRUS LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK AND PARK RESERVE				karst and shoreline processes, beoherns, bld	
Name of the Area				Feature escarpment	
Dorcas Bay		41 H/4		578078	
Map Name		Map Number		UTM	
County Bruce		St. Edmunds Township		Provincial Park Recreation Land Use	
Location six miles south of Tobermory					
Air Photos	452813 Docket	1966 Year	4510 4509 Flight Line	91 86 Roll#	35-49 219-226 Numbers
Significance Regional Significance (Cowell & Woerns, 1966) high educational value					
Sensitivity heavy public use has caused some degradation					

Cyprus Lake Provincial Park and Park Reserve can be described together since their geological past has been similar. The reader is also referred to more detailed descriptions for adjacent planning areas - Umbrella Lake Special Area (41 H/3, 660060), Johnston Harbour Special Area (41 H/4, 590940) and Dorcas Bay Special Area (41 H/4, 480050). As well an excellent Geological Guide by Shirley Gibson (1972) is already in existence. The reader should use this guide for more background and more detailed information about the Cyprus Lake area than the proceeding discussion.

### Bedrock Geology:

The surface bedrock of Cyprus Lake area is the Guelph Formation (Silurian), a fine-to-medium grey crystalline dolomite which weathers to a pock marked, craggy texture. Both reefal massive and inter-reefal bedded forms are found in the park (at approximately 585092 and 585095 respectively; see Gibson, 1972). The underlying Amabel/Fossil Hill may be found exposed in the Escarpment face along Georgian Bay, but in this part of the Bruce Peninsula, the Amabel/Guelph transition is almost impossible to recognize because the biohermal sequence is probably time transgressive (D. Cowell, pers.com.). Overhanging Pt. (584102) is a good example of an undercut cliff since extensive vertical jointing have made the thin biohermal beds blocky and very erodible when subject to continued wave attack (Cowell, 1974). Jointing patterns and typical limestone pavements are found in many localities. As well the fossiliferous nature of the bedrock is readily visible, including examples of nautiloids, crinoids and stromato-poroids as Gibson has indicated.

### Surficial Geology:

Stoss and Lee topography, ridges and troughs fashioned by glacial erosion, is also common in the Cyprus Lake area. The lakes within the park occupy a wide trough which stretches across the peninsula to Dorcas Bay. The trough is most likely the product of glacial scouring controlled by adjacent bioherms. During ice retreat, glacial meltwater, moving in

the direction of the stoss and lee forms, further scoured the bedrock clean. Consequently few deposits remain with which to interpret the glacial history, although some sandy material at the east end of Cyprus Lake may be lacustrine in origin. Due to changing outlets and differential uplift meltwaters were often ponded in front of the glacier and the resultant action of the lakes can be seen in several places. Overhanging Point (584102) was probably created by waves of higher lake levels, pounding against the thinly bedded dolomite. A sea cave (or grotto) blow hole type at 589101 also dates the higher water levels. It occupies the location of a small porous bioherm which has all but been removed by the force of water as it funneled into the cave mouth and a blow hole below the present water line. The contact between the bioherm and the thinly bedded underlying strata can be seen inside the wall of the cave (D. J. Pers. comm.).

Depositional features related to Lake Nipissing (5500 yr. B.P.) can be found at 583096 and during this period Cameron and Cyprus Lakes were open to the Lake Huron basin. As the water receded, loose sand from off-shore areas was blown inland and deposited as a series of sand dunes (at 555056). The dunes blocked the outlet of Cameron Lake and reversed the flow of water towards Georgian Bay. Water now travels through Cyprus Lake and Horse Lake into Marr Lake via underground channels and finally into Georgian Bay through an open network of beach gravels.

Processes of limestone weathering (karst) are active on the bare surfaces and in the subsurface of the Guelph dolomite. This intricate process has been carefully examined by Cowell (1974, 1976), in which the underground flow from Horse to Marr Lake is well described. A sulphurous spring of unknown origin rises and feeds Marr Lake on its southwest shore. Furthermore, several characteristic examples of beach and roche moutonnée pavements are displayed along the new trail south of Cyprus Lake. As well the natural progression from lichens to mosses and biological pitting is well exhibited along the trails. Other good examples of the various limestone pavement features are described by Gibson.

Along the Georgian Bay shoreline two other important geomorphologic processes can be seen in an active state. Solution along joints and crevices in the escarpment face have aided the collapse of large blocks of limestone. The shape of the shoreline reflects the development of cliff faces and crevices along major joint directions - an example of geologic control. Wave forces have undermined the escarpment face in places (Overhanging Point), and an example of another destructive force is the Niagara Escarpment. The large fallen blocks have been tossed and worn by waves and ice to create several spectacular boulder beaches. The large blocks eventually become worn and disc-shaped and resemble the well rounded erratic boulders also in evidence on the storm berms. The imbrication of the limestone slabs can be seen on the multiple strands which impound Marr Lake and through which the Cyprus Lake - Marr Lake drainage system flows (at 585098).



### Significance:

The Cyprus Lake area contains a very fine collection of geological and geomorphological features. The bedrock features are well displayed and readily available to the public, although perhaps not as diverse as the adjacent Umbrella Lake-Cabot Head Area. A study of the Niagara Escarpment by Cowell and Woerns (in prep.) has cited the Guelph biohermal development along the Georgian Bay shoreline and east of Horse Lake as regionally significant. Similar significance can be given to the karst features. The shoreline processes and associated features are extremely well displayed and can be reached with ease. The boulder beach is one of the best on the Bruce Peninsula within easy reach of the public. The movement of water from Horse Lake to Marr Lake is one of the finest documented examples of what is probably a fairly common phenomena on the Bruce Peninsula.

### Recommendations

Zoning in the park could ensure the continued usefulness of the geological features. No expansion of existing development should be necessary, particularly of the road network. A development zone should be restricted to the east shore of Cyprus Lake. (A natural environment zone should be restricted to the east shore of Cyprus Lake.) A natural environment zone should be designated on the west side of Cyprus Lake and northward to include the Georgian Bay shoreline. This will preserve the excellent examples of biohermal development, the shoreline features and the unusual drainage system of Horse Lake and Marr Lake. It is important to recognize that this zoning places development upstream of the natural environment zone. Any change in water quality or sediment input caused by park activities could affect the Horse Lake-Marr Lake system further downstream.

Expansion of the park boundaries should be considered in two areas. Dunes at the south end of Cameron Lake block drainage of water towards Lake Huron. Acquisition of this area is necessary to ensure the preservation of the drainage system. Otherwise commercial extraction of the dunes is possible. The area has also been designated as a Candidate Nature Reserve by the Biological Inventory of the Niagara Escarpment (Cuddy and others, in prep.) because of unusual mixed and deciduous forests and a number of noteworthy plant species. Further expansion to the west to Long-Arm Lake Swamp has been recommended by Beechey and Macdonald (Park Inventory, 1970). Including Overhanging Pt. and the adjacent cove (at 569101) would provide additional examples of the shoreline features and ensure the continued preservation of the Marr Lake area.

Cyprus Lake Provincial Park and surrounding area should become a focus for geological education in Ontario. Geological and geomorphological features within the park are fairly durable with the exception of the fossil localities that tend to become picked clean fairly rapidly. Interpretive programs should stress the point that fossils quickly disappear. Collecting should be not encouraged and the sites should be managed to maintain the fossil population. The public should be able to experience and observe the processes operating without fear of disrupting them. Similar features appear to be better displayed and preserved in the Umbrella Lake-Chabot Head area. These should be designated as Nature Reserves. Features within Cyprus Lake are already partially disturbed and can be adequately protected



by a Natural Environment zoning but it should continue to take the brunt of public use.

To develop an education programme, a booklet on the geological forces should be written to complement the geological guide already in existence and the forthcoming Guide to Geology and Scenery of the Niagara Escarpment (by P. Telford). Descriptive sections of the booklet of karst processes and escarpment face-shoreline processes would allow visitors to follow major themes within the park. More interesting features outside the park could also be included. For instance, the St. Edmund's cave system (505093), the raised shorelines near Barney Lake (485072) and contemporary beach processes at Chabot Head (760090) are all within easy reach. For a better description of the bedrock stratigraphy field trips should frequent the Dyer Bay road to Wingfield basin. Another section of the booklet should dwell upon the glacial history including the raised Nipissing shorelines and the formation of the dunes which reversed the flow of water in Cameron and Cyprus Lakes. A log of interesting geological features could be published for the Bruce Peninsula portion of the Bruce Trail.

Cyprus Lake Park requires a geological inventory before Master Planning is completed. A wealth of information is already available (Cowell, 1972; Cowell, 1974; Cowell and Woerns, in preparation) and only requires compilation with some field checking. This is an essential step prior to the implementation of the above recommendations.

APPENDIX C

IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION, AND SELECTION  
OF CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE  
NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION





APPENDIX C: IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION AND SELECTION  
OF CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION  
(1974 to 1981) - A Summary of the Regional Report

I Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the Northwestern report was to document the various processes and rationale used to identify, evaluate and select park candidates, to record the land use conflicts associated with each recommended candidate, and to categorize each recommended candidate by the level of controversy it is likely to entail if introduced for discussion in the public forum. The report was intended to analyze the assets and deficiencies of the current park system, and to identify the degree to which the proposed candidates will fill the present gaps in the park system. The report was not intended to address the impact that recommended candidates would have on the Strategic Land Use Planning targets of other programs.

Park classes addressed in the Northwestern report include wilderness, waterway, natural environment and nature reserves. Recreation and historical parks are excluded from consideration because their current demands on the resource base, and potential for conflicts with other resource interests are relatively small.

II Introduction

The park candidates proposed for the Northwestern Strategic Land Use Planning Area are the culmination of five distinct appraisal and sieving exercises which date from 1974 to the present:

- 1) the Millar-Monzon Exercise - 1974;
- 2) Provincial Wilderness Evaluation Study -  
the Beatty Exercise - 1974 to 1975;

- 3) the Provincial Waterway Evaluation Study  
- 1975 to 1980;
- 4) the Regional Parks System Planning Program  
- 1977 to 1981; and,
- 5) the Regional Strategic Land Use Planning  
Program - 1974 to 1981.

While each of these projects varied to some degree in its purpose and technique, the exercises were definitely inter-dependent, and the findings of earlier exercises generally constituted the point of departure for new initiatives.

### III Assets and Deficiencies of the Current Park System

In the Northwestern Administrative Region, the assets and deficiencies of the existing park system were established based on the capability of existing parks to satisfy the day-use, car-camping, back-country, earth and life science targets assigned to the Region for the year 2001. In Northcentral Administrative Region, the further measure of park class targets was employed to appraise the adequacy of the current park system. Existing parks within the Northwestern Planning Region are listed in Table C-1. The assets and deficiencies of the existing park system\*<sup>1</sup> are summarized in Tables C-2 and C-3.

As is evident from Table C-2, none of the twenty-one earth science themes which occur in the Northwestern Planning Region are adequately represented at this time. Only 35 of the 135 biophysiographic/landscape units which have been outlined within the Planning Region are adequately represented within existing parks. Furthermore, the recreational demand anticipated for the year 2001 will considerably exceed the capability of existing parks

\*<sup>1</sup> Excluding park reserves.

TABLE C-1  
EXISTING PARKS IN THE  
NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION

Park Class	Northwest Administrative Region		Northcentral Administrative Region	
	Park	Area(ha)	Park	Area(ha)
Wilderness	--	--	Quetico	475,783
Scenic Parkway	--	--	Winisk	160,645
Natural Environment	Lake of the Woods	1,098	Lake Nipigon	1,458
			Neys	3,445
			Kakabeka Falls	420
			Sibley	24,435
Wildlife Reserve	--	--	Cavern Lake	189
			Ouimet Canyon	777
			Porphyry Island	107
			Shreiber Channel	13
Historical	--	--	--	
Recreation	Aaron	70	Arrow Lake	445
	Blue Lake	354	Inwood	438
	Caliper Lake	100	Middle Falls	965
	Ojibway	2,633	Rainbow Falls	575
	Pakwash	631	MacLeod	74
	Rushing River	190	Klotz Lake	119
	Sandbar	3,159		
	Sioux Narrows	130		
TOTAL		8,365		669,888



TABLE C-2

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS  
NORTHWESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target*1	Additional in Prov.Parks	Potential in Candidates	Short or Surp.
Day Use (opportunities)	85,000	120,420	-18,697	12,127	18,697+	+12,
Car Camping (opportunities)	191,000	207,119	-43,042	66,198	43,042+	+66,
Backcountry (opportunities)	593,200	--	593,200	--	260,000	-333,
Wilderness	546,000	--	546,000	--	199,000	-347,
Non-Wilderness	47,200	--	47,200	--	61,000	+13,
Earth Science (themes)		0	17	0	13	
Life Science (landscape units)		1	28	0	28	

\*<sup>1</sup> Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

\*<sup>2</sup> The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:

- o Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target
- o Shortfall/Surplus = Target - [Additional Potential in Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates].

TABLE C-3

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS  
NORTHCENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target * <sup>1</sup>	Additional in Prov. Parks	Potential in Candidates	Shortfall * <sup>2</sup> or Surplus
y Use opportunities)	133,153	107,182	25,971	43,956	57,362	75,347
r Camping opportunities)	429,062	294,000	135,062	226,896	294,464	386,298
ckcountry opportunities)	518,500	262,100	256,400	--	244,464	-11,936
lderness	466,600	257,400	209,200	--	231,464	+22,264
n-Wilderness	51,900	4,700	47,200	--	17,700	-29,500
erth Science emes)		0	19	--	17	-2
fe Science iophysiographic units)		34	106	--	29	-77

Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur; the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:

- o Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target.
- o Shortfall/Surplus = Target - [Additional Potential In Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates].

to provide recreational opportunities. Projected deficits in the Northcentral Administrative Region (based on opportunities available within existing parks) include 26,000 day-use opportunities, 135,000 car-camping opportunities and 256,000 back-country opportunities. In the Northwestern Region, projected surpluses are 19,000 day use opportunities, 43,000 car-camping opportunities but there is a deficit of some 593,000 back-country opportunities.

With regard to park class representation, the Northcentral Region possesses an existing wilderness park in only one site region (4W), with site regions 2W and 3W yet to be represented. Existing wilderness zones are located in site regions 4W and 3W, and it is believed that Winisk Waterway Park will provide a wilderness zone for site region 2W. Five of the eight site districts in Northcentral Region are currently represented by a natural environment park, while site districts 3W-1, 3W-2 and 3W-4 remain to be represented. The sole waterway park (Winisk) within Northcentral Region achieves adequate waterway representation in site districts 2W-2 and 2W-3. The balance of site districts which are presently not represented include 3W-1, 3W-2, 3W-3, 3W-4 3W-5, 4W-1 and 4W-2.

#### IV Identification, Evaluation and Selection of Park Candidates

##### Wilderness Candidates

Three distinct exercises addressed the identification and evaluation of wilderness candidates for the Northwestern Planning Region: the Millar-Monzon Exercise (1974); the Beatty Exercise (1975); and the Regional Parks System Planning Program (1977 to 1981). The exercises in which individual candidates were identified and considered is graphically summarized in Table C-4.

The purpose of the Millar-Monzon Exercise was to test



the feasibility of the tentative wilderness park (class) target prior to its incorporation into the Phase One document of Northwest SLUP. Overlays of recreational potential, timber potential and mineral potential were superimposed to ascertain if sufficient wilderness candidates with relatively little timber and mining conflict could be identified. The outcome of the exercise was a tentative approval of the wilderness target for Northwestern and Northcentral Administrative Regions, based on a slate of candidates which were approved as one possible means of satisfying the target. That slate of candidates is summarized below by Hills' site regions:

Site Regions 1E and 2W	- Winisk River - 1st priority
	Fawn River - 2nd priority
	Attawapiskat River
	- 3rd priority
	Albany River - 4th priority
Site Region 3W	- Nipigon Islands
	Slate Islands
Site Region 3S	- Barends River Area
Site Region 4S	- Irregular Lake
Site Region 5S	- Aulneau Peninsula

Other candidates considered in the exercise are listed in Table C-4.

The purpose of the Beatty Exercise was to investigate the implications of the wilderness park class target for Northern Ontario as a whole. Potential wilderness areas were to be identified and comparatively evaluated to gain an appreciation of the trade-offs that would accrue from the establishment of additional wilderness parks. Priorities for parkland acquisition were established based on deficiencies in existing provincial park representation of Hills' site regions, Rows' forest regions and Stockwells' geological subprovinces. Maps of representational priorities, extensive

TABLE C-4

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF WILDERNESS CANDIDATES  
NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION

on	NAME	REGION	1974		1975		1977-81		1977- Northwest Systems Considered
			Miller/Monzon Alternative/Immediate	Exercise Consideration	Recommended Candidates	Beatty Exercise Other Candidates Considered	North Central Region System Plan Considered	Recommended	
	WINISK R.	NC		X(a)			X	X(zone)	
	FAWN R.	NW		X(b)		X			
	OZHISKI LAKE	NC			X				
	SEVERN/FAWN/	NW	X			X			
	SANDY LAKE								
	SACHIGO HILLS	NW	X			X			X(Two Rivers) X(Makoop Lk) X(Opasquia)
	ALBANY RIVER	NW		X(d)					
	ATTAWAPISKAT RIVER	NC		X(c)					
	BERENS RIVER/ STOUT LAKE	NW		X					X
	PIKANGIKUM LAKE	NW	X						
	DEER LAKE	NW	X						
	CASUMMIT LK	NW				X			
	CAT-MINISS					X			
	ISLANDS OF LAKE NIPIGON	NC		X	X				
	HUMBOLDT BAY	NC	X						
	WHITEWATER	NC	X		X		X	X	
	SLATE ISLANDS (Zone)	NC		X(zone)					
	ALBANY RIVER	NC NW			X				
	SESEGANAGA LAKE	NW			X				X
	BLACK BAY & LK. SUPERIOR IS.	NC			X				
	KOPKA	NC			X				
	STEEL	NC			X				
	MARSHALL/ARA/NC META						X*		
	OTUKAMAMOAN LAKE	NW				X			X
	*IRREGULAR LAKE WOODLAND CARTBOO	NW		X	X				X
	IRREGULAR LK. PARK RESERVE NORTH	NW	X						
	IRREGULAR LK. INCLUDING BLOOD VEIN	NW	X						X**
	KAIARSKONS LK	NW							X
	UPPER & LOWER MANITOU LK.	NW	X						
	TEGGAU- WINNANGE	NW				X			
	ENGLISH R.	NW				X*			
	QUETICO	NC					X	X	
	AULNEAU PEN/ LK. OF THE WOODS	NW		X	X				X
	+ ISLAND S. OF AULNEAU	NW	X						
	+ ISLAND N & W OF AULNEAU	NW	X						

\* Considered but not identified in the North Central  
Systems Plan.

\*\* Amalgamated within the Irregular Lake Woodland Car  
Candidate

\*\*\* Without Island

recreational potential and degree of development were superimposed to identify areas which maximized recreational and representational priorities, while minimizing potential development conflicts. Those areas with transportation corridors or high mineral potential were eliminated at this point. Existing park reserves with wilderness potential and other areas of known wilderness potential were incorporated into the analysis.

For each of the potential areas which emerged from this initial identification process, a summary of known, readily-available data was prepared to facilitate further screening. Regional staff ranked the candidates taking into account recreation and representational opportunities as well as the potential for land use conflicts. Selection of a recommended candidate for each site region was guided primarily by the desire to minimize conflicts. Recommended candidates for the Northwestern Administrative Region included Woodland-Caribou, Aulneau Peninsula, Seseganaga Lake and the Albany River System. In Northcentral Region, the recommended candidates were Ozhiski Lake, Nipigon Islands, Whitewater, Steel River, Kopka River, and Black Bay. At the time this provincial exercise was completed, it was understood that further information on all the candidates identified would be required prior to any final endorsement.

As part of the Northwestern Administrative Region's S.L.U.P. program, ten wilderness candidates were singled out for further consideration; including the most promising areas to emerge from the Millar-Monzon and Beatty exercises. Each of these candidates was assessed through the Regional Parks System Planning Program to establish its back-country recreational potential as well as its potential for contributing to earth and life science representation. Three candidates were eliminated due to their lack of potential



to achieve protection objectives (Otukamamoan, Kaiarskons, Teggau-Winnange) while a fourth (Sachigo Lake) was redesigned to avoid areas of high mineral potential. Stout Lake was eliminated because its ratio of recreational opportunities to area consumed was lower than that of other candidates, and furthermore, it offered no distinctive representation potential. Lake of Two Rivers and Makoop Lake were dropped because their combination of recreation and protection opportunities could not match that of Opasquia. Seseganaga was culled as a wilderness candidate because it offered no representational opportunities which were not better achieved by the Whitewater candidate in Northcentral Region. The residual candidates recommended as wilderness parks were Aulneau Peninsula, Woodland-Caribou and Opasquia.

Wilderness candidates in the Northcentral Region were assessed through the SLUP planning program based on recreational capability and potential degree of conflict with other interests. Of the six potential wilderness areas considered, Whitewater was endorsed by the Joint Regional SLUP Committee as the preferred candidate. The Steel River and Kopka River areas were discarded because of their greater suitability as waterway parks and timber conflicts. Lake Nipigon Islands was eliminated due to excessive distance to mainland and low extensive recreational capability. The Black Bay/Superior Island area and the Slate Islands fell out because of inaccessibility and their greater suitability as nature reserves. A seventh area examined exclusively by Northcentral Regional Park Staff was the Marshall/Ara/Meta Lake area. It also was dropped, due to limited extensive recreational capability, mining conflicts, and timber extraction to date.

#### Waterway Candidates

In May of 1975 a provincial waterway evaluation project

was initiated which was intended to identify a preliminary slate of candidate waterways that could constitute a system of wild, historical and recreational rivers. A total of thirty-six candidates were identified in Northwestern and Northcentral Regions as having apparent potential to provide recreational or protection (representational) opportunities. Each candidate was evaluated by District staff on the basis of six criteria: recreational capability, historical significance, representation potential, endangerment and the presence of complementary features which would contribute to park system objectives.

Waterways within the Northwestern Planning Region which were assigned a high priority for further study as waterway parks included the following:

Albany River - Osnaburgh Lake to Patte Lake  
Boundary Waters - Lac LaCroix to Saganaga Lake  
Boundary Waters - Saganaga Lake to Lake Superior  
Albany River - Patte Lake to Kenogami River  
Severn River - Deer Lake to Fort Severn  
English River - Barnston Lake to Winnipeg River  
Lake of the Woods - Rainy River to Kenora  
Berens River - Shabumeni Lake to Moar Lake  
Chukuni & Dowling Rivers - Red Lake to Berens River  
Lac La Croix to Fort William - Lac La Croix to  
Thunder Bay  
Mooseland & Gull Rivers - Mooseland Lake to  
Armstrong Road

Of the nine site districts within Northcentral Region, the Regional Parks System Plan identified five that were without waterway representation (3W-1, 3W-2, 3W-3, 3W-4 and 3W-5), and two more with inadequate representation (2W-2 and 2W-3). For systems planning purposes, the fifteen Northcentral waterways, which were identified in the provincial exercise, were re-examined using a combination of ratings and discussions

with District staff. Six superior candidates were recommended for consideration as waterway parks (Steel, Kopka, Brightsands, Little Current, La Verendrye, Albany), and six additional candidates were identified as options to the preferred candidates (Drowning, Black Sturgeon, Mooseland/Gull, Allanwater/Caribou, Armstrong to Fort Hope, Lac La Croix to Fort William). Two other candidates were located already in an existing park or park reserve and one other candidate was located primarily in Northern Region. The Attawapiskat River, including those segments extending into the North-central and Northwestern regions, was identified by the Northern Region as a favoured candidate.

For purposes of the Northwestern Systems Planning program, twelve candidates which had emerged from the Provincial Waterway Evaluation exercise were removed from further consideration. The Longlegged-Chukuni Loop and the Bloodvein River were dropped because they lay primarily within the Woodland-Caribou candidate. The Kawashegamic River and the Albany River Diversion were culled due to poor recreational capability. The Throat was eliminated because it was too short. The English River West, the Boundary Waters, Rainy River, Winnipeg River and Lake of the Woods were dropped largely due to substantial development and conflicting interests, (e.g. cottaging, commercial fishing, wild life harvesting.) The Brightsand River and Gulliver Lake to Bending Lake routes were disregarded because they lay essentially in North Central Region.

The remaining eight candidates were assessed in more detail to establish their potential for contributing to the protection and back-country recreation targets. Following this further analysis, the East Berens, West Berens and Fawn Rivers were eliminated due to their lesser representation and recreation potentials. The Vermillion River was dropped due to its considerable conflict with allocated timber, high-to-moderate

mineral potential, and existing tourist facilities.

The proposed waterway candidates to emerge from this exercise were the Turtle River, the English River East, the Albany River, North Pipestone River, South Pipestone River, Severn River and the Brightsands - Little Metionga River.

#### Natural Environment Candidates

The identification of natural environment candidates was initiated in Regional System Planning (1977). In the Northwestern Administrative Region, natural environment parks were viewed as the ideal solution to projected shortfalls in day-use and car-camping facilities. Four areas were considered as possible means of overcoming anticipated deficits in Kenora and Dryden Districts. Of these four, Pistol Lake and Pipestone Peninsula were pruned due to low recreational capability and Delaney-Wonderland-Keys was eliminated as being too far removed from Highway #17 and the Town of Kenora, where most of the demand would be generated. The Winnange Lake area was selected because of its outstanding day-use and car-camping capability, its proximity to Highway #17, and excellent potential of adjacent areas to contribute to life sciences representation.

Three areas were considered for overcoming the Sioux Lookout deficit anticipated due to the proposed future community of Lake St. Joseph. Any of these three sites could have provided the necessary recreational opportunities, but Medcalf Lake was chosen over DeLesseps and Badesdawa Reserves because of its proximity to the likely future site of the community, the fact that it tied in with the Vermillion River waterway and its excellent representation potential.



In the Northcentral Region, the natural environment park class is not represented in Site Districts 3W-1, 3W-2, 3W-4 and 2W-2 (see Figure D-2). However, due to the fact that Winisk Provincial Park provides partial representation of Site District 2W-2 and, due to the present irrelevance of car-based recreational demand in this isolated area, it is recommended that protection targets for 2W-2 be met through nature reserves, rather than natural environment parks. Likewise, there is no apparent need for day-use and car-camping opportunities in Site Districts 3W-1 and 3W-2, and potential exists to achieve protection and back-country recreation targets in the Whitewater, (Wilderness), Brightsands and Kopka (Waterway) candidates. Three existing park reserves (White Otter Lake, Silver Falls and Kashabowie) are also recommended as parks.

#### Nature Reserve Candidates

The task of identifying nature reserve candidates intended to fill the gaps in existing earth and life science representation was initiated in the Regional Parks System Planning Program (1977). Efforts were directed to represent the mix of site complexes and site types which occur within each landscape unit in the Northwest Region and each biophysiographic unit in Northcentral Region. Nature reserve candidates were identified only in those areas where existing parks or other park candidates could not satisfy the earth and life science objectives.

Nature reserve candidates were identified under considerable constraints in time, staff, funding and accessibility of candidates. As a consequence, representation options were not consciously developed unless they were

immediately apparent, and of comparable value to the preferred candidate. The prospect remains that additional candidates suitable to achieve the earth and life science targets could be identified given further study, particularly in the more northerly areas.

In the Northwestern Administrative Region, thirty-four nature reserves are recommended to achieve ecological representation of twenty-nine landscape units. Alternate representation to the preferred candidates is identified for fourteen landscape units (See Table C-5). A further fourteen small-scale earth and life science features are also recommended for nature reserve status.

In the Northcentral Region a larger number (65) of smaller nature reserves are recommended to achieve ecological representation of the 106 biophysiographic units native to the Region (See Table C-6). Alternatives to these candidates have not been identified with the exception of five optional areas located within Geraldton District as part of the West Patricia Planning Project.

As indicated in Table C-6, five potential nature reserves were dropped, and twenty-four have been adjusted in geographical extent as a concession to other resource user groups.

#### Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan (NWSLUP)

The chronological correlation between phases of Northwest SLUP and Regional System Planning is illustrated in Figure C-1. Northwest SLUP contributed to the system planning effort by securing public review of proposed park policies, by identifying likely wilderness candidates, and by securing public reaction to these candidates. Candidates other than potential wilderness parks have not been identified in public documents associated with SLUP, because the land base required

TABLE C-5

A LAND ALLOCATION STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE  
REPRESENTATION OF LANDSCAPE UNITS  
NORTHWESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Landscape Unit	Site Region	Landscape Unit Representation	
		Recommended	Alternate
		Name	Name
1. Ponask Basin		Ponask Lake	-
2. Cocos Lake Bedrock Plateau		Cocos Lake	-
3. Opasquia - Sachigo Moraine		Rottenfish River	-
		Opasquia	-
4. Sandy Lake Basin		Stain River	Kehs
5. Bearskin Drumlin Field		Asipoquobah L.	Severn Lake
6. Muskrat Dam Lake Clays		Poplar Creek	-
7. Mishwamakam Bedrock Plain		Kakiwi River	-
8. Big Trout - Kingfisher Ground Moraine		Kaneesose Lake	Goose River
		Fat Lake	
9. Winisk Drumlin Field		Northcentral Reg.	Northcentral Region
12. Big Beaver House Moraine		Wunnummin Hill	Waterous Lake
13. Horseshoe L. - Wharram L. Bedrock Complex		Wharram Lake	Cattal Lake
14. Agutua Moraine - Northern Portion		Nango Lake	Agutua Lake
15. Windigo Lake		Gonyea Lake	-
16. North Spirit Lake Clays		Flanagan River	Roseberry R.
17. Berens R. Bedrock Plateau	3S	Cobham River	Apps Lake
	4S	Bigshell Lake	Bigshell Lake
18. Lac Seul Moraine - Trout Lake Portion		Mix Lake	Windfall Creek
		Trout Lake	Trout Lake
19. Agutua Moraine - Central Portion	2W	Forester Lake	-
	3S	Kishikas R.	-
20. Fort Hope Ground Moraine		Northcentral Reg.	Northcentral Region
21. Agutua Moraine - Southern Portion		Foaming Creek	-
22. Lac Seul Moraine - Lake St. - Joseph Portion		Bow River	-
23. Gull Lake Bedrock Complex		Fawcett Lake	-
24. Lac Seul Moraine - Bluffy Lake Portion		Whitemud River	-
25. Lac Seul Basin		Pakwash	-
26. Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex	3S	St. Raphael Lake	-
	3W	Manion Lake	-
27. Minnitaki Drift Complex		Lola Lake	-
28. Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex	4S	Teggau Lake	Teggau Lake
	5S	Bigsby Complex	Aulneau Pen.
29. Dryden Clay Basin		Butler Lake	Wabigon R.
30. Raven Lake Outwash Plain		Little Metionga L.	-
31. Rainy River Clay Plain		Bigsby Island	-
		Rainy R. Peatlands	-

for these other park classes was anticipated to be insignificant at the strategic planning scale. Only the likely dimensions of candidates of other park classes was discussed in public SLUP reports. The impact that these candidates will have on the SLUP targets of other programs has yet to be assessed.

## V Level of Achievement of Park Targets

### Northwestern Administrative Region

Late changes to the extent and boundaries of candidate parks make it difficult to accurately assess the degree to which the protection and back-country recreation targets set for the Northwestern Region are satisfied by the slate of candidates endorsed by the Regional Director. On the other hand the projected performance of the proposed park system can be appraised quite accurately regarding day-use and car-camping opportunities (See Table C-2).

Both the day-use and car-camping targets can be met in their entirety with the candidates currently recommended. Life science targets will, in theory, be satisfied by the proposed candidates, although additional information could spawn the need for up to half a dozen additional nature reserve zones. Earth science targets will also likely require a further half dozen nature reserves to achieve adequate representation of the four themes not covered by existing parks and candidates. The back-country recreational target will be considerably under-achieved (43.8%). Although the non-wilderness opportunities to be provided will more than meet the non-wilderness target, only one-third of the wilderness opportunities required could be made available through the system of wilderness and waterway parks which is proposed.



TABLE C-6

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

	<u>Area</u>	<u>Original Boundaries Refined</u>	<u>Dropped</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>GERALDTON DISTRICT</u>				
Kawabatongog Lake <sup>1</sup>	5700	No		
Poilu - Upper Twin Lake	11925	Yes	Yes	Timber
Springwater <sup>2</sup>	4550	Yes	Yes	Timber, hun Timber
Tabasokwia Zone (2a)		No		
Wapikopa Lake (2b)	47259	No		
Last Cedar Lake Zone (3a)		No		
Byrne Lake (3b)		No		
Obashi Lake (4a)	63405	No		
Mistassin Lake (4b)		No		
Foaming Creek (5a)		No		
Jobes Lake Zone (5a)		No		
Machawaian Lake (5b)	75406	No		
Attawapiskat River (7a)		N/A		
Attawapiskat River (7b)		N/A		
Missisa Lake (8)		N/A		
Missinaibi River (9a)		N/A		
Lindsley Lake <sup>3</sup>	950	Yes	Yes	FMA Timber Mining claim
<u>NIPIGON DISTRICT</u>				
Albert Lake Mesa	111	Yes		
Black Bay Peninsula	2054	Yes		
Bowman Island	168	No		Peat Extract
Kabitotikwia River	3584	No		
Kama Hill Location	1	No		Hunting/Trap
Kama Hill (Hwy. 17)	10	No		
Little Stone Lake	7391	Yes-now SEDGMAN LAKE		Timber, grav
Pantagrue Creek	4400	Yes		FMA
Paradise Island	48	No		
Puff Island	2	No		
Shesheeb Bay	10	No		
West Bay	3000	No		
Windigo Bay	10013	Yes		Timber
<u>TERRACE BAY DISTRICT</u>				
Channel Island	10	No		
Cobinosh Island	90	No		
Craigs Pit *	2500	No		
Gravel River	557	Yes		Timber, grav
Pic River Mouth	200	No		
Red Sucker Point	380	No		
Slate Islands	3963	No		Mineral
Prairie River	290	Yes		Timber, grav
<u>THUNDER BAY DISTRICT</u>				
Burchell Lake	400	Yes		Timber

\* option # 1 Santoy Lake = 100 ha; option # 2 Terrace Bay Site = 100

Devon Road Mesa	132	No		
Dickson's Quarry	1	No		
Edward Island	1610	No		
Fraleigh Lake	868	Yes		Timber
Gull River	2940	Yes		FMA Timber
Intola	120	Yes		Refined study a
Loon Lake	1	No		
Matawin River	2650	Yes		Timber
MacKenzie	250	No		
Metionga Lake	7394	Yes-now LITTLE METIONGA		Timber, moose
Mokoman	350	No		
Mosquito Creek	12	No		
Nolalu	1	No		
Pardee Twp.	242	Yes		Private Land
Pass Lake	1	No		
Pearson Twp. Swamp	768	Yes		Def'n of Feature
Pie Island (LePate)	48	No		
Russell Point	290	Yes		Refined study ar
				Privately Owned
Sitch Creek	332	No		
Slate River	36	No		
South Fowl Lake <sup>4</sup>	740	Yes	Yes	Timber, 400' in
Spar Island	194	No		
Square Top Mountain	260	No		
Stanley Bur Oak	19	Yes		Gravel, Private
Swamp Creek	1	No		
Thompson Island	171	No		
Thompson Lake	129	No		
Thunder Bay Look-out	1	No		
Upsala Peatlands (Trewartha)	3065	Yes		Peat Extraction
Whitefish Lake	687	Yes		Private Land
Whitefish Lake-West End	1430	No		
McCausland <sup>5</sup>	14044	Yes	Yes	Part of Abitibi FMA Alternative outs (Metionga)

<sup>1</sup> Kawabatonogg (Geraldton) - dropped because 50% of the outwash plain was cut. Additional cut and roads were scheduled for 1982.

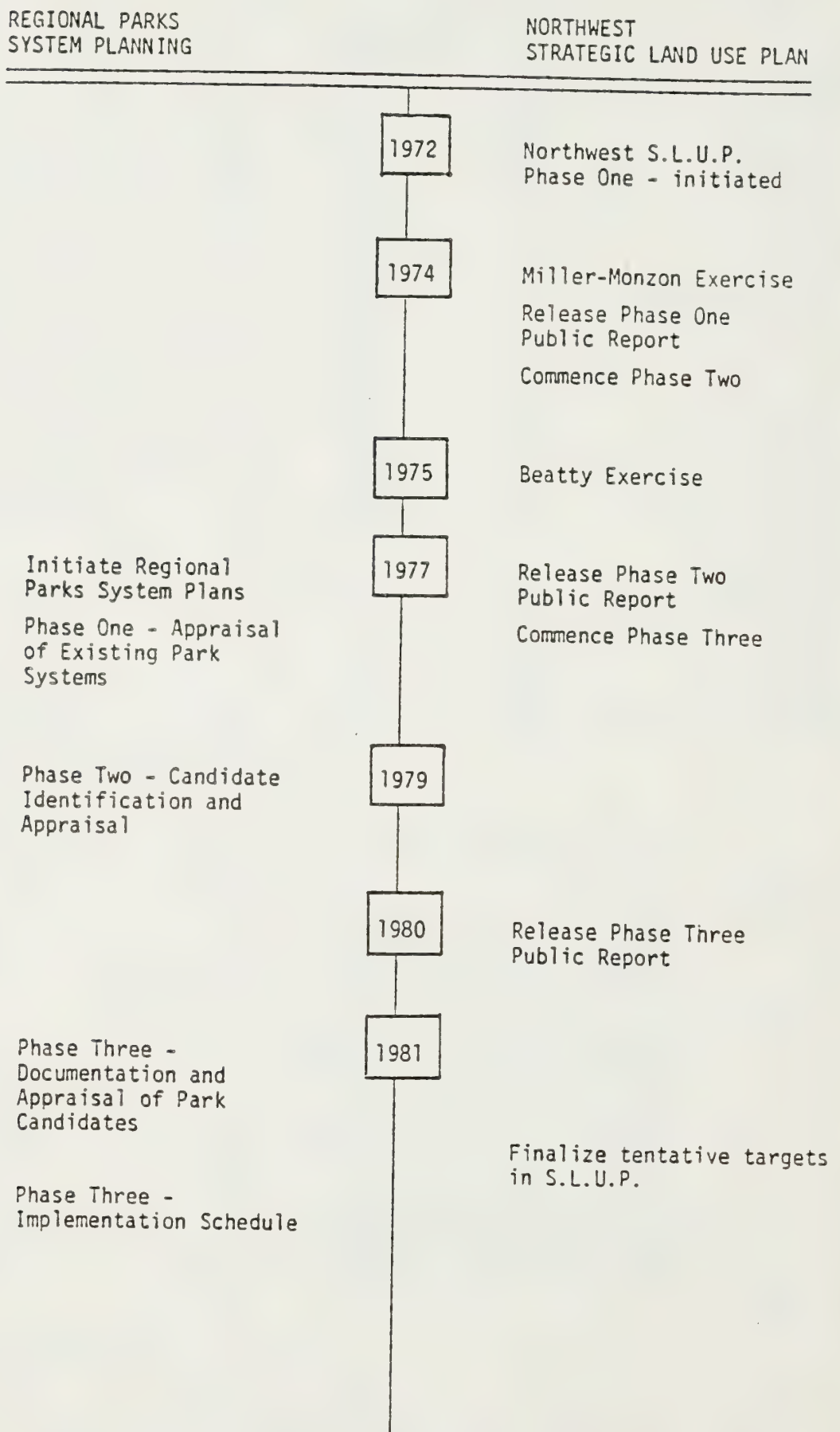
<sup>2</sup> Springwater (Geraldton) - dropped because of existing J.R. and silvicultural camps located in candidate. 15% of the area has already been cut. Another 20% is proposed for cutting by 1984.

<sup>3</sup> Lindsley Lake (Geraldton) - dropped because it was inadvertently omitted by Regional Office during our initial input into the Domtar FMA. When the omission was noticed final discussions with the company vis a vis the FMA were too far advanced to attempt to re-instate.

South Fowl (Thunder Bay) - dropped because earth and life specialists reviewed the candidate and felt that the present cutting had taken place on that part of the feature of most value.

McCausland (Thunder Bay) - within Spruce River Forest Management Agreement area  
- not identified to Abitibi during initial meeting of potential exclusions (District not formally aware of area)  
- subsequently dropped from consideration since optional area existed outside of FMA area (Metionga).

Figure C-1 CHRONOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF NORTHWEST STRATEGIC LAND  
USE PLANNING AND REGIONAL PARKS SYSTEM PLANNING



## Northcentral Administrative Region

Table C-3 summarizes the degree to which the protection and recreation targets of the Northcentral Region can be satisfied in existing parks and recommended candidates. The projected supply of day-use opportunities and car-camping opportunities easily meets the demand anticipated for these activities by the year 2001. The overall back-country recreation target will be 98% satisfied. The projected deficit in non-wilderness back-country recreational opportunities can be largely overcome through the transfer of excess wilderness-type opportunities to the non-wilderness classification. Proposed nature reserves will achieve adequate representation of seventeen of the nineteen earth science themes present in Northcentral Region (89%), leaving two themes yet to be represented. From life science standpoint, recommended candidates are expected to provide adequate representation of 63 of the 106 (59%) biophysiological units known to exist within the Region.

## VI Recommended Changes in Status of Existing Parks and Reserves

As a consequence of the Regional Parks System Planning Program, a number of existing parks and reserves were recommended for changes in status.

In the Northwest Administrative Region three existing recreation parks (Ojibway, Pakwash, Sandbar) are recommended as natural environment parks on the strength of the recreational and representational potential which occurs in and adjacent to the parks. Also, four existing reserves (Pow Wow Grounds, Pistol Lake, Pipestone Peninsula, Stout Lake) and two existing recreation parks (Sioux Narrows, Aaron) are recommended for exclusion from the parks system because they lack the potential to effectively/efficiently contribute to parks system objectives.

In the Northcentral Region, one existing recreation park



(Inwood and four existing park reserves (Esnagami Lake, Purgatory Chutes, Cypress River, Partridge Lake) are recommended for rescindment because they fail to contribute significantly to park objectives. Four additional park reserves (Humboldt Bay, Kopka Lake, Arrowhead Peninsula, White Otter Lake) have been reduced in size; pruning those areas considered incidental to the achievement of park targets.

## VII Categorization of Candidates by Level of Potential Controversy

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Existing data was compiled by District and Regional staff to determine the nature and extent of existing and potential land use conflicts associated with each park candidate.

Accumulated information included:

- 1) park system benefits attributed to each candidate,
- 2) impacts on other resource user groups,
- 3) possible boundary changes or alternative candidates which would eliminate or reduce detrimental impacts on other resource users, and
- 4) an assessment of the public's sensitivity to each proposed candidate.

### Northwestern Administrative Region

These accumulated data were compiled on conflict and attribute sheets (See Appendix G) and examined by the Regional Director to establish what conflicts could and/or ought to be overcome. As a general rule, effort were made to exclude large areas of high and moderate mineral potential as well as site class 1 and 2 forest land from the candidates; except where they overlapped with exceptional parkland values. Table C-7 lists the park candidates which were altered in geographic extent, indicating the resource considerations which led to these alterations.

The refined candidates which emerged following the

elimination of major conflict areas were then assigned a conflict level (high, moderate or low). Conflict ratings were set by the Regional Director, in concert with the Deputy Regional Directors and with the assistance of Regional Parks Staff. Conflict ratings were a reflection of the overall conflict of candidates with other resource interests, tempered by an estimate of the level of controversy each candidate was likely to produce when subjected to public scrutiny.

Types of land use conflict which are typical of low, moderate or high conflict ratings are outlined in Table C-8. Candidates for which the majority of conflicts were typical of a particular overall conflict rating were assigned that overall rating. This rating strategy was applied as a general guideline only. The guidelines evolved out of the candidate appraisal process, and are largely based on a number of candidates which were used as benchmarks to establish the overall conflict rating of other candidates. In the majority of cases, the candidate parks did not fit neatly into one of the overall conflict ratings, and, as such, some degree of subjectivity was involved in their classification. The category assigned to each candidate should be construed as a general indication of the level, number and type of conflict each involves.

Certain candidates within the Northwestern Administrative Region, with a conflict rating of "high", have been further recommended for deferral until the active mineral exploration in the vicinity is concluded, and the true value of indigenous minerals can be adequately appraised.

The candidates proposed for public review in the Northwestern Administrative Region are listed in Table C-9 by assessed level of overall conflict. Of the candidates

TABLE C-7

PARK CANDIDATES WHICH WERE REFINED TO EXCLUDE AREAS  
OF HIGH CONFLICT WITH OTHER RESOURCE USER GROUPS

<u>Park Class/Park Candidate</u>	<u>Option</u>	<u>Refined</u>	<u>Concerns</u>
<u>Wilderness</u>			
Woodland Caribou	1 + 2	yes	Ti, M, To
Opasquia	1 + 2	yes	M
Aulneau	2		
<u>Natural Environment</u>			
Teggau-Winnange	1 + 2	yes	Ti, M, To, C, R
Pakwash	1 + 2	yes	To, Ti, M, C, R
Sand Point Island	1 + 2		
Lake of the Woods	1 + 2		
Medcalf Lake	1 + 2		
<u>Waterway</u>			
Turtle River	1 + 2	yes	To, C, MA
Pipestone River North	1 + 2		
Pipestone River South	1 + 2		
English River East	1	yes	Ti, C, To
Severn River	1 + 2		
Albany River	1 + 2		
Brightsands River	1 + 2		
<u>Historical</u>			
Goldrock	1 + 2		
Manitou Mounds	1 + 2		
<u>Nature Reserves</u>			
Sachigo Hills	1 + 2		
Kakiwi River	1 + 2		
Kaneesose Lake	1		
Goose River	2		
Wunnimmin Hill	1		
Waterous Lake	2		
Wharram Lake	1		
Catral Lake	2		
Nango Lake	1	yes	CF, R

Table C-7 (continued)

<u>Park Class/Park Candidate</u>	<u>Option</u>	<u>Refined</u>	<u>Concerns</u>	
Agutua Lake	2	yes	CF, R	
Gonyea Lake	1 + 2	yes	CF, R	
Flanagan River	1	yes	To, SF	
Roseberry Lake	2			
Cobham Lake	1	yes	To, SF	
Apps Lake	2	yes	To, SF	
Mix Lake	1			
Windfall Creek	2			
Trout Lake	1 + 2			
Kishikas Lake	1 + 2			
Foaming Creek	1 + 2	yes	To	
Bow River	1 + 2			
Fawcett Lake	1 + 2			
Whitemud River	1 + 2			
Windigo Point	1 + 2			
St. Raphael	1 + 2			
Lola Lake	1 + 2	yes	C, M, WR	
Minnitaki Kames	1 + 2			
Butler Lake	1	yes	CF, WR, CF	
Wabigoon River	2			
Bonheur	1 + 2			
Manomin	1 + 2			
Carpenter Twp	1 + 2			
Sable Islands	1 + 2	yes	SF, CF, H, Ti	
Blue Township	Rainy River	1 + 2	yes	H, Ti
Gameland	Peat-	1 + 2	yes	H, Ti
Nelles Township	lands	1 + 2	yes	H, Ti

Ti - Timber  
 To - Tourism  
 MA - Mineral aggregate  
 CF - Commercial Fishing  
 CF - Sport fishing

WR - Wild Rice  
 C - Cottaging  
 R - Residences  
 H - Hunting  
 M - Mining

Refer to Table 8, Page  
Candidate

for a similar table for Northcentral Region



TABLE C-8

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING LEVEL OF CONFLICT FOR CANDIDATE  
AREAS: NORTHWEST PLANNING REGION

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Low - Conflict Rating Guidelines

- Timber - no conflict - not in a licence area  
 - Potential conflict - located in an expansion area  
 - Low conflict - licenced to a timber company, however only a small area involved  
 - Crown Unit
- Mining - Potential ranged from unknown low - moderate to moderate high. If there was high mineral potential involved it was very small and there was no active exploration occurring.
- Tourism\* - limited tourist activities, temporary land use (land use permits) outposts - generally not more than 3.
- \*Note: there was one exception (Opasquia) to these guidelines, where a candidate had a lodge (lease) and 6 outposts (LUP) located within the proposed boundaries. While the level of tourism involved would normally be considered a "major" conflict, this was the only conflict of a major nature therefore it was ranked as low.
- Commercial Fishing - zero - one licence.
- Sport Fishing - sport fishing was only considered a factor in establishing the conflict rating in Nature Reserve Candidate Parks.  
 - Good potential re outposts, would limit the availability of supply for outposts.
- Trapping - while trapping is a potential conflict, it is one which is common to all candidate parks. Therefore the level of conflict was assumed to be the same for all candidates.
- Aggregate Potential - potential for extraction but no immediate demands
- Peat - potential for extraction
- Cottaging - no cottages present
- Land Tenure\*- temporary land tenure only - lease, land use permits or mining claims.
- \*Note: one exception (Sandpoint Island) where some patented land exists but land acquisition is presently occurring. Not viewed as a major conflict in this particular case.

## Table C-8 (continued)

Low - Conflict Rating Guidelines (cont.)

Transportation & Utilities - no major transportation or utilities proposed  
 - potential for some major transportation or utilities routes however, projected location unknown (i.e. Polar Gas).

Native Interest - traditional use of area was assumed to continue (i.e. trapping, hunting, commercial fishing).  
 - a potential conflict but one which is relatively common to all candidates.

Moderate - Conflict Rating Guidelines

Timber - major resource extraction conflict re allocated wood on Crown or Company Unit

Mining - potential ranged from moderate - very high mineral potential limited exploration and claim activity (note: areas of very high mineral potential were generally small.)

Tourism - tourism establishments - lodges and outposts, boat caches present  
 - moderate to high use of candidate park for recreation activities by patrons of existing tourist facilities

Cottaging - remote cottaging - present

Wild Rice - extensive use by natives

Hunting - moderate - high hunting pressure by local and non-resident hunters

Commercial Fishing - important bait fish waters

Sport Fishing - good potential - presently receives moderate - heavy use by residents & non-residents \*1

Land Tenure - patented land present

Transportation & Utilities - existing transportation (roads, float planes, etc.) present  
 - primarily forest access roads

Trapping -(same comment as in low )

Native Interests - native concerns are a potential conflict re trapping, commercial fishing, sport fishing, hunting, access (winter trails, etc.) - a conflict which is common to all proposed

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\*1 Sport fishing was only considered a factor in establishing the conflict rating in Nature Reserve candidates

Table C-8 (continued)

Moderate - Conflict Rating Guidelines (cont.)

candidates

- significant cultural importance to native people.

High- Conflict Rating Guidelines

Timber -major resource extraction conflict re allocated wood  
licenced to a timber company

Mining -moderate - very high mineral potential  
-exploration has been active or presently active

Tourism - substantial use of area by tourist establishments  
located outside candidate and number of tourist  
establishments present in candidate. Lodges,(patented )  
outposts, temporary moose camps and boat caches.

Cottaging - cottaging (LUP's, leases and patented)

Wild Rice - extensive use by natives and non-natives

Hunting - moderate- high hunting pressure by both residents and  
non-residents

Commercial Fishing - commercial fishing licence present

Sport Fishing - heavy use by both residents and non-residents \*1

Land Tenure - patented land present

Transportation - existing transportation facilities (roads, etc.)  
present  
- number of facilities proposed, primarily resource access  
roads

Trapping - same comment as in low

Native Interests - native concerns are a potential conflict re trap  
commercial fishing, sport fishing, hunting, access (winter  
trails, etc.) and is considered a conflict which is common  
all proposed candidates.

High-Deferred - Conflict Rating Guidelines

- large amount of high-moderate mineral potential located in the  
candidate park area.

- active exploration by a major mining company - close to a known d

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\*1 Sport fishing was only considered a factor in establishing the  
conflict rating in Nature Reserve Candidates.

TABLE C-9

CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING<sup>\*1</sup>

PARK CLASS	CONFLICT RATING			
	High Deferred	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness		Woodland Caribou (1&2)	Aulneau (2)	Opasquia (1) Opasquia (2)
Natural Environment	Medcalf (1&2)	Teggau- Winnange (1&2)	Pakwash (1&2)	Sandpoint (1&2) Lake of the Woods (1) Lake of the Woods (2)
Waterway	Pipestone R. North (1&2) Severn R. (1) Severn R. (2)	English River East Albany R.	Turtle River Brightsands & Little Metionga R.	Pipestone River South
Historical		Goldrock Manitou Mounds		
Nature Reserve	Cattral Bow River	Whitemud St. Raphael	Sachigo Hills Windfall Lake Trout Lake Foaming Lake Fawcett Lake Lola Lake Minnitaki- Kames Wabigoon River Blue Twp. Gameland Nelles Sable Is.	Kakiwi River Kaneesose Goose River Waterous Wharram Flanagan Roseberry Cobham Apps Mix Lake Kishikas Windigo Point Butler Bonheur Manomin Carpenter Nango Lake Gonyea Lake Agutua Lake Wunnummin Hill

<sup>\*1</sup> Numbers beside candidates indicate which park system option is referred to.



proposed, 26 are classified as having low overall conflict, and 14 are rated as possessing a high overall rating for conflict. Six of the candidates rated as high are recommended for deferred consideration pending the outcome of mineral exploration activity in their vicinity. Deferred candidates are recommended for consideration in the Regional Parks System Plan. Should they be approved as parks, they would not assume parks status until such time as the mineral prospects of the affected area have been ascertained. During the interim period preceding the clarification of mineral potential, the area would be managed to ensure its continuing integrity for park purposes.

#### Northcentral Administrative Region

In Northcentral Region the process of assigning conflict ratings was preceded by an exercise of candidate refinement. In November of 1980, Regional parks staff supplied the District offices with the slate of local candidates, requesting that they identify any immediate concerns. Resource conflicts identified at this time resulted in boundary refinements (for 24 candidates) designed to reduce the perceived level of conflict. Conflict/attribute evaluation sheets were completed for each of the refined candidates based on information tendered by Regional and District staff. The overall conflict rating of each park candidate was reviewed with the affected District Manager.

On July 30, 1980, all candidate areas, summarized by attribute, conflicts and overall degree of conflict were reviewed by the Regional Director and a Deputy Regional Director. The criteria employed to determine degree of conflict were appraised and a number of overall conflict ratings were raised. The refined criteria for determining level of conflict are displayed in Table C-10. Table C-11 provides a summary of park candidates for Northcentral Region organized by park class and level of conflict. Also noted in

this summary are the type of land use conflict which each candidate entails, and a preliminary assessment of the means by which these conflicts might be overcome. Of the park candidates recommended, 28 are categorized as high conflict, 23 as medium conflict and 32 as low conflict.

TABLE C-10

REFINED CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING  
LEVEL OF CONFLICT FOR CANDIDATE AREAS  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>LOW</u>
<u>Timber</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- licenced area with large volume of potential wood supply</li> <li>- scheduled for cut - &gt; 5,000 ha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- licenced area not scheduled for cut</li> <li>- small volume of potential wood &lt; 5,000 ha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- previously cut</li> <li>- small area &lt; 1,000</li> <li>- licenced</li> </ul>
<u>Mining</u> <u>Mineral Aggregate</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high potential</li> <li>- active industry proposal</li> <li>- abandoned sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high-moderate potential</li> <li>- some exploration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- moderate potential</li> </ul>
<u>Commercial Fishing</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- active bait fish area</li> <li>- active commercial fishing industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- moderately active/successful/potential commercial fisheries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no active commercial</li> </ul>
<u>Trapping</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- includes major portion of licence and/or quota</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- includes only a small portion of several licences and quotas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- very small portion of quotas</li> </ul>
<u>Sport Fish/Wildlife</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high use area for sport fish, hunting and use by outfitters, high potential for such use*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- moderate use and potential for same</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low use and potential</li> </ul>
<u>Tourism</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- several tourist establishments &gt; 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &lt; 3 to tourist establishments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no tourist establishments</li> </ul>
<u>Wild Rice</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high potential and annual harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- moderate potential and harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low or no potential</li> </ul>
<u>Residential Development</u> <u>Utilities</u> <u>Transportation</u> <u>Land tenure</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- major forms of land tenure whereby agreements would be difficult to negotiate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- some land tenure where agreements would be possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- little or no land tenure</li> </ul>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- several farms in area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &lt; 2 farms in area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no farming and/or potential</li> </ul>
<u>Native Interest</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high native interests in traditional or treaty rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- moderate native interest in trapping, fishing and hunting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- little or no native interest</li> </ul>

\* For classes of parks other than nature reserves, outfitting would be the critical factor in determining high conflict. Therefore the criteria would be slightly changed for all but the nature reserve class of park.

PROBLEMS WITH ABOVE CRITERIA

1. General type of criteria used, however, each district has a slightly different application; some more stringent than others.
2. No attempt has been made to rectify this inconsistency.

TABLE C-11

PARK CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLIC REVIEWNORTHCENTRAL REGION

NAME	DISTRICT	SIZE	AREA OF CONFLICT	POSSIBLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION	OPTION AVAILABLE	RE-EVALUAT RATING
<u>HIGH CONFLICT AREAS</u>			<u>WATERWAYS</u>			
Abnasky	Geraldton	162,300	timber, mining, native, tourism, hydro	-boundary refinement -master planning	Attawapiskat	
Abnasky	"		F/W, native, mining	-boundary refinement	two nature reserves	*
Black Sturgeon	Nipigon		lands, aggregate		Kopka	

MEDIUM CONFLICT AREAS

Attawapiskat	Geraldton		native, mining?	-master planning	Albany	
Bright Sands	Ignace/ Thunder Bay		timber, tourism	-master planning	{part of Kopka part of Mooseland/Gull}	
Kopka	Thunder Bay/ Nipigon	3,000+ha	timber, F/W	-master planning	Mooseland/Gull	
Little Current	Geraldton	11,960 ha	timber, mining, F/W	-interim guidelines -master planning	Drowning	
Mooseland/Gull	Thunder Bay		aggregate, timber	-master planning	Kopka	
Manitoulin/Caribou R.	Nipigon		timber, tourism	-master planning	{Bright Sands, Kopka, Albany (part of)}	
Neel River	Geraldton/ Terrace Bay	8,000 ha				

LOW CONFLICT AREAS

Drowning	Geraldton	11,960 ha	timber, F/W	-master planning	Little Current	
Verendrye Park Reserve	Thunder Bay	1,311 ha	timber, F/W, hunting	-master planning	No	

WILDERNESSHIGH CONFLICT AREAS

Manitoulin	Nipigon/ Sioux Lookout		timber, F/W, etc.		No	
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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKSMEDIUM CONFLICT AREAS

Little Falls Park Reserve	Thunder Bay	3,561 ha	timber	-master planning	No	
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LOW CONFLICT AREAS

Little Falls Park Res.	"	961 ha	commercial	-master planning	No	
Shabawie Park Reserve	"	2,064 ha	aggregate	-master planning	No	
White Otter Park Reserve	Atikokan	24,281 ha		-master planning	No	

RECREATIONLOW CONFLICT AREAS

Row Lake Prov. Park	Thunder Bay	405 ha		-master planning		
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TABLE C-11 (continued)

NATURE RESERVES

NAME	DISTRICT	SIZE	AREA OF CONFLICT	POSSIBLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION	OPTION AVAILABLE
<u>HIGH CONFLICT AREAS</u>					
Black Bay Peninsula	Nipigon	2,054 ha	peat, timber		No
West Bay	"	3,000 ha	timber		No
Windigo Bay	"	10,013 ha	timber, trapping		No
Sedgman	"	7,391 ha	timber, trapping, hunting		No
Metionga	Thunder Bay	6,764 ha	timber, fish/wildlife		No, (alternative dropped)
Mokoman	" "	350 ha	mining, fish/wildlife	withdraw only surface rights	No
Edward Island	" "	1,610 ha	commercial fishing	boundary refinement	Yes
Gull River	" "	1,174 ha	timber		Yes, but lower quality
Square Top Mountain	" "	260 ha	patented (City of Thunder Bay)	seek agreement with city	No
Stanley Bur Oak	" "	19 ha	patented, aggregate	seek agreement with company	No
Upsala Peatlands (Trewartha)	" "	3,065 ha	peat		No
Whitefish Lake-West End	" "	1,350 ha	timber, mining, sport fish, native		No
Thompson Island	" "	171 ha	mining		No
Craig's Pit	Terrace Bay	2,500 ha	timber, mining, aggregate	boundary refinement	2 options of lower quality
Slate Islands	" "	3,963 ha	mining, 1		No
Poilu-Upper Twin Lakes	Geraldton	11,720 ha	timber		No
Mistassin	"	51,332 ha	mining, native	drop in favour of alternative	Obashi
Machawaian	"	75,406 ha	native		Foaming Creek (Sioux Lookout)
Matawin River	Thunder Bay	2,650 ha	fish/wildlife, timber		No
Burchell Lake	" "	206 ha	mining		No
Obashi Lake	Geraldton	63,405 ha	native, fish/wildlife		No
Byrne	"	35,525 ha	fish/wildlife, native		No
Mackenzie	Thunder Bay	250 ha	mining, aggregate		No
Wapikopa	Geraldton	47,259 ha	mining, native		No

MEDIUM CONFLICT AREAS

Pantagrue Creek	Nipigon	4,400 ha	timber		No
Kabitotikwia River	"	3,584 ha	fish/wildlife		No
Humboldt Bay Park Reserve	"	1,600 ha	timber		No
Craleigh Lake	Thunder Bay	868 ha	fish/wildlife		No
Jevon Road Mesa	" "	132 ha	mining	reserve only surface rights	No
Thompson Lake	" "	129 ha	timber, sport fishing		No
Pigeon River Clay Plain	" "	2,870 ha	timber, trapping		No
Spar Island	" "	194 ha	mining		No
Pic River Mouth	Terrace Bay	200 ha	timber, mining, natives		No
Prairie River Mouth	" "	290 ha	mining, aggregate		No
Terrace Bay Kettle Holes	" "	100 ha	aggregate lands	select alternative	Craig's Pit/Santoy
Gravel River	Terrace Bay/ Nipigon	824 ha	timber, aggregate		No
Dickson's Quarry	Thunder Bay	1 ha	mining	some	No
Arrowhead Peninsula Park Reserve	" "	490 ha	timber??		No
Bowman Island	Nipigon	259 ha			No

TABLE C-11 (continued)

Nature Reserves cont'd.

NAME	DISTRICT	SIZE	AREA OF CONFLICT	POSSIBLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION	OPTION AVAILABLE	RE-EVALUATE RATING
<u>WIN CONFLICT AREAS</u>						
ola	Thunder Bay	28 ha	residential development			
n Lake	" "	1 ha			No	
mp Creek	" "	1 ha			No	
tefish Lake	" "	687 ha	timber		No	
nder Bay Lookout	" "	1 ha	M.T.C.		No	
sell Point	" "	37 ha	aggregate, lands		No	
ch Creek	" "	332 ha	lands		No	
s Lake	" "	1 ha	lands		No	
erson Township	" "	768 ha	mining, trapping		No	
Island	" "	40 ha	mining, lands		No	
uito Creek	" "	12 ha	lands			• Medium
lu	" "	1 ha			No	
ee Township	" "	242 ha	trapping		No	
e River	" "	35.5 ha	lands		No	
nel Island	Terrace Bay	10 ha	mining		No	
nosh Island	" "	90 ha	lands		No	
oy Lake Kettle Holes	" "	110 ha			No	
Sucker Point	" "	380 ha	mining		kettle holes, Craig's Pit	
Hill	Nipigon	10 ha			No	
Hill	" "	1 ha			No	
dise Island	" "	48 ha			No	
Island	" "	2 ha			No	
eeb Bay	" "	10 ha			No	
t Lake Mesa	" "	111 ha			No	
asokwia	Geraldton		Nature Reserve zones to be added		No	
t Cedar Lake	"		to Winisk Waterway Park			
<u>NOT DROPPED</u>						
Fowl Lake	Thunder Bay	740 ha	timber			
water	Geraldton	4,550 ha	timber			
stongog Lake	Geraldton	5,700 ha	timber			
ey Lake	Geraldton	2,900 ha	timber, mining claims			
Island	Thunder Bay	14,044 ha	F.M.A.			



APPENDIX D

SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS  
FOR CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE  
NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION





## APPENDIX D

### THE SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, WILDERNESS, AND WATERWAY PARKS - A SUMMARY OF THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION REPORT

#### I PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the Northeastern Parks System Review report was to:

- a) identify the targets assigned for natural environment, wilderness, and waterway parks in the Northeastern Planning Region;
- b) identify the contributions that existing natural environment, wilderness, and waterway parks make towards meeting those targets;
- c) identify gaps in the current park system which must be filled to satisfy park targets for the year 2001;
- d) describe the process by which park candidates intended to fill gaps in the existing park system were identified, evaluated, and selected;
- e) classify candidate parks based on the nature and degree of land use conflicts which they entail;
- f) identify the level of policy target achievement that will occur given existing parks and proposed park candidates;
- g) identify the targets and progress achieved to date in the nature resource program;

Items (c) and (f) above, were not included in the report originally submitted by Northeastern Region, but have been incorporated for the purposes of standardizing the information base across the province.

#### II ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS

The assets and deficiencies of existing parks are measured relative to both the park policy targets and the park class targets.

a) Park Policy Targets

The assets and deficiencies of the current system of parks in the Northeastern and Northern Administrative Regions are summarized in Tables D-1, and D-2.

Demand projections for the year 2001 exceed the abilities of present parks in the Northern Region by 42,000 day-use opportunities, 55,000 car-camping opportunities, and 185,000 backcountry recreational opportunities. Furthermore, representation must be found for the 198 earth science features and the 411 life science site-types known to occur within the Region. Potential exists within present provincial parks to supply 95,000 additional car-camping opportunities, and about 300 additional non-wilderness backcountry opportunities. This additional potential is sufficient to satisfy the projected 2001 deficits in day-use and car-camping. New park candidates will be required to overcome the projected deficits in wilderness (137,000 opportunities) and non-wilderness (47,000 opportunities) backcountry recreation.

In the Northeastern Administrative Region, demand projections for the year 2001, exceed the abilities of present parks by 349,000 day-use opportunities, 159,000 car-camping opportunities and 233,000 backcountry recreation opportunities. Furthermore, representation must be found for the 235 earth science features and the 109 life science site-types known to exist within the Region. Existing provincial parks have the potential to provide up to 98,000 wilderness recreational opportunities and 9,000 non-wilderness opportunities. Despite this additional potential, candidate parks must be identified which can supply 349,000 day-use opportunities<sup>1</sup>, 159,000 car-camping opportunities and 147,000 backcountry opportunities.

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<sup>1</sup>The actual deficit to be satisfied by park candidates may be less than 349,000 opportunities, because the additional potential of existing parks has yet to be assessed.

TABLE D-1

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF      EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS  
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target	Additional in Prov.Parks	Potential in Candidates	Shortfall or Surplus
Day Use (opportunities)	237,300	195,372	- 41,928	95,414	77,528	+131,014
Car Camping (opportunities)	219,300	274,058	- 54,758	426,331	157,021	+528,594
Backcountry (opportunities)	234,770	50,260	-184,500	337	76,195	-107,968
Wilderness (opportunities)	163,368	26,087	-137,281	0	41,495	- 95,786
Non-Wilderness (opportunities)	71,383	24,183	- 47,200	337	34,700	- 12,163
Earth Science Lithostratigraphic units and stratigraphic contacts)	198	NDA	NDA		188	- 10
Life Science site-types)	411	NDA	NDA		279	- 132

NDA - No data available

1. Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

2. The arithmetic relationship between column headings is as follows:

- o Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target
- o Shortfall/Surplus = Target - (Additional Potential in Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).



TABLE D-2

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF      EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS  
NORTHEASTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target	Additional in Prov.Parks	Potential in Candidates	Shortfall or Surplus
Day Use (opportunities)	629,969	281,441	-348,528	NDA	30,406	NDA
Car Camping (opportunities)	819,799	661,137	-158,662	0	158,662	
Backcountry (opportunities)	253,714	21,114	-232,600	106,974	89,591	- 36,
Wilderness	194,211	8,811	-185,400	98,013	76,122	- 11,
Non-Wilderness	59,503	12,303	- 47,200	8,961	13,469	- 24,
Earth Science (geological features)	235	NDA	NDA		223(E)	
Life Science (site-types)	109	NDA	NDA		67	

NDA - No data available

E - Estimate

1. Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

2. The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:

- Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target
- Shortfall/Surplus = Target - (Additional Potential in Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).

b) Park Class Targets

The park class target for wilderness parks is to locate one wilderness park and one complementary wilderness zone (in a park of another class) in each of the six site regions which fall within the Northeastern Planning Region. Present assets include three existing wilderness parks (Polar Bear, Pukaskwa, and Killarney) which provide adequate representation of four site regions (0E, 1E, 3E, and 5E). Also in existence are three complementary wilderness zones (in Winisk, Lake Superior, and Algonquin Parks) which afford adequate representation for three site regions (1E, 4E, and 5E). Polar Bear Park supplies sufficient wilderness to satisfy both the park and zone requirements for site region 0E. Wilderness deficiencies in the existing system of parks include a wilderness park and zone for site region 2E, a wilderness zone in site region 3E, and a wilderness park in site region 4E. In site region 5E, an expansion of Killarney Park is required to better achieve the size and representational criteria for a wilderness class of park (see Table D-3).

The park class target for waterway parks, is to locate all or part of a waterway park in each of the twenty-seven site districts which fall within the Northeastern Planning Region. Present assets include eight existing waterway parks which provide representation for eleven site districts. A total of sixteen site districts have yet to be represented. Table D-4 provides a summary of existing and proposed waterway representation by site district.

The park class target for natural environment parks, is to locate a natural environment park in each of the twenty-seven site districts which fall within the Northeastern Planning Region. Present assets include thirteen existing natural environment parks in the Northeastern Planning Region in addition to three existing natural environment parks within Algonquin Region. Together, these sixteen parks meet the basic area requirements for fifteen site districts. The remaining

TABLE D-3

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS  
IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

## WILDERNESS CLASS

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<u>Site</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Wilderness</u> <u>Park</u>	<u>Wilderness</u> <u>Zone</u>
0E		Polar Bear Park	Polar Bear Park
1E		Polar Bear Park	Polar Bear Park
2E		no representation	no representation
3E		Pukaskwa National Park	no representation
4E		no representation	Lake Superior Park
5E		Killarney Park	Algonquin Park

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TABLE D-4

ASSETS & DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS  
IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

## WATERWAY PARKS

<u>Site</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Existing</u> <u>Parks</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Candidates</u>
0E		1		Winisk	
1E		1			Severn River
		2		Winisk	
2E		1			Ottoskwin-Attawapiskat River
		2			Missinaibi River
		3			Little Abitibi River
3E		1			Missinaibi River
		2			Missinaibi River
		3			Missinaibi River
		4			no candidate
		5		Chapleau- Nemegosenda	Missinaibi River
		6			Larder River
4E		1			
		2		Lake Superior Park	
		3		Mississagi River	
		4		Lady Evelyn	Makobe-Grays River Sturgeon River
		5			Larder River
5E		1			no candidate
		2			no candidate
		3		Killarney Park	
		4			Sturgeon River
		5			French River
		6		Mattawa River	
		7			Magnetewan River
		8		Algonquin	Magnetewan River
		9		Algonquin	
		10		Algonquin	



twelve site districts are presently unrepresented. Table D-5 provides a summary of existing and proposed natural environment representation by site district.

There is no park class target for nature reserves.

### III. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF PARK CANDIDATES

#### a) Wilderness Candidates

Candidate wilderness areas were identified employing criteria set out by Head Office for the Provincial Wilderness Identification and Evaluation Project (1974 to 1975). Selection criteria included:

- undeveloped areas of approximately 100,00 hectares;
- areas with high potential for backcountry recreation;
- areas having Regional, special, and/or representative earth, life, and cultural features;
- areas with road access to, but not through them;
- areas with low or moderate mineral potential;
- areas with low or moderate forestry potential;
- areas having few or no timber licences;
- areas without significant hydro potential;
- areas without native land claims.

In most instances it was not possible to identify areas which met all these selection criteria.

Resource conflicts associated with each candidate were identified. Where candidates posed serious conflicts with resource users, several methods of conflict resolution were employed:

- altering boundaries of an area;
- reducing the size of an area;
- negotiating with existing resource users to phase out or relocate resource commitments;
- changing the classification of the proposed park. e.g. from wilderness park to natural environment park with a wilderness zone
- accommodating controlled resource use in the candidate a

TABLE D-5

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS  
IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CLASS

<u>Site</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Existing Parks</u>	<u>Proposed Candidates</u>
0E		1		Polar Bear	
1E		1			
		2		Polar Bear	
2E		1			
		2		Tidewater	
		3			
3E		1			Pierre Montreuil
		2		Nagagamisis, Missinaibi	
		3		Greenwater	Long Point
		4		Ivanhoe, Shoals, Missinaibi	
		5		Obatanga	The Shoals, Missinaibi Lake
		6		Esker Lake	
4E		1		Lake Superior	
		2		Lake Superior	
		3		Halfway, Shoals	Aubrey Falls
		4			Michipicoten Island
		5		Kap-Kig-Iwan	
5E		1			
		2			Vidal Bay
		3			La Cloche
		4			Wanapitei
		5		Restoule	Restoule Park Reserve
		6		Samuel de Champlain	
		7		Killbear, Grundy	
		8			
		9		Algonquin	
		10		Algonquin	

If such methods were not effective in eliminating or reducing the serious conflicts, the candidate was dropped from further consideration. Candidates which best met the park objectives were selected by the Regional Directors and proposed as future parks in the draft Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Region.

Three areas were considered as candidates for site region 2E. Mammametlawa was dropped because it did not meet the wilderness park objectives. Thunderhouse Falls was reduced in size due to forestry and mineral conflicts and is recommended to become a wilderness zone upon the establishment of the Missinaibi Waterway Park. The Kesagami Lake candidate offered the best combination of natural and recreational features, and is recommended as a future wilderness park provided that controlled exploration will be permitted in areas of high mineral potential.

In site region 3E, six candidate wilderness areas were identified. Four areas were eliminated due to significant resource use conflicts (Montreal River, Radisson Lake, Michigama Lake, Obikamaga Lake). Pukaskwa National Park offered the best means for providing wilderness park representation. The Little Missinaibi Lake candidate was reduced in size to avoid timber licences, and was subsequently recommended as a wilderness zone to be added to the existing Missinaibi Lake Park.

Within site region 4E, three candidate areas were evaluated. Biscotasing was culled because it was part of the E.B. Eddy timber licence. Michipicoten Island was dropped because it lacked sufficient area. Following some boundary adjustments and a reduction in size, Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Lake emerged as the preferred candidate.

Within site region 5E it is recommended that a wilderness zone be established as an extension to the existing park (Killarney).

#### b) Waterway Candidates

The initial identification and evaluation of waterways was

conducted in the Provincial Waterway Evaluation Study conducted in 1976. Of the candidates considered in this study, those with the highest rating were considered as waterway candidates. Each candidate was appraised by balancing its natural, cultural, and recreational merits against the potential land use conflicts it would likely entail. Those areas with minimal conflict potential, or good possibility for conflict resolution, were retained as waterway candidates.

The eight areas recommended as waterway candidates are listed by site district in Table D-4.

c) Natural Environment Candidates

No effort will be made to identify natural environment parks for the five site districts in the Hudson Bay Lowlands until the location of future access, and the nature of development and recreational demands to be exerted in the area are better understood.<sup>1</sup>

The initial selection of candidates for the remaining seven site districts (3E-1, 4E-4, 5E-1, 5E-2, 5E-3, 5E-4, 5E-8) was based on information derived from systems planning inventories for cultural features, recreational potential, as well as opportunities for earth and life science representation. A total of eighteen natural environment parks were evaluated resulting in the selection of the eleven candidates noted in Table D-4. Eight candidates were eliminated because they failed to meet park objectives, and/or the resource conflicts inherent in the candidates were beyond reasonable resolution.

d) Nature Reserve Candidates

Although there is no park class target for nature reserves, a program is underway to identify nature reserve candidates which will satisfy the park policy targets for earth and life science representation. Life science inventory work in the Hudson Bay Lowlands has proceeded to the point where a system of candidate



nature reserves is being evaluated and modified through Regional and District dialogue. Inventories in the balance of the Planning Region (site regions 3E, 4E, and 5E) should be sufficiently developed by January 1, 1982, to accurately define where gaps in representation still exist. Based on inventories completed to date, a total of 86 nature reserve candidates have been identified for life science purposes, in addition to the two existing nature reserve parks. Each of the candidates is located as general locale in Map 18.

It is anticipated that earth science inventories will progress sufficiently to produce a complete package of earth science candidates for the Region in 1982. To date, a total of 176 earth science candidates have been identified.

#### IV ACHIEVEMENT OF PARK TARGETS

The degree to which park policy targets for recreation, tourism, and protection are satisfied by existing parks and proposed park candidates, is summarized in Tables D-1 and D-2.

##### a) Northern Administrative Region Recreation and Protection Targets

From Table D-1, it is apparent that the Northern Administrative Region will easily meet the projected demand for day-use and car camping opportunities. The substantial surplus projected for car-camping is partially a reflection of the uneven supply of existing facilities relative to demand centres; some Districts have considerable supply surpluses. It is also an indication that many existing parks and reserves have additional potential far in excess of what will be required in the foreseeable future.

Proposed park candidates in the Northern Region have the potential to supply 41,000 wilderness backcountry opportunities and 35,000 non-wilderness opportunities. As a consequence, Northern Region will experience a shortfall of 108,000 backcountry opportunities comprised of 96,000 wilderness opportunities and 12,000 non-wilderness opportunities.

To date, earth and life science inventories have identified areas for 188 of the 198 earth science features, and 279 of the 411 site-types known to exist within the Region.

b) Northeastern Administrative Region  
Recreation and Protection Targets

As indicated in Table D-2, park candidates proposed for the Northeastern Administrative Region have the capability to provide the additional car-camping opportunities which will be required by the year 2001. Proposed park candidates also have the capability to supply 30,000 day-use opportunities. The complementary contribution which can be made to the day-use target by additional potential in existing parks has yet to be identified. As such, the projected degree of achievement of the day-use target remains unknown at this time.

Proposed park candidates have the further potential to supply 76,000 wilderness opportunities and 22,000 non-wilderness opportunities; insufficient to satisfy the assigned targets. As a consequence, Northeastern Region will experience a short fall of 27,000 backcountry opportunities, comprised of 11,000 wilderness opportunities and 16,000 non-wilderness opportunities.

Earth and life science inventories conducted to date have identified representative areas for 223 of the 235 known geological features, and 67 of the 109 acknowledged life-science site-types.

c) Park Class Targets

The degree to which park class targets are satisfied by the combination of existing parks and proposed candidates is summarized in Tables D-3, D-4, and D-5. Proposed and existing parks would provide one wilderness park and one complementary wilderness zone in each of the six site regions within the Northeastern Planning Region. For waterway parks, proposed candidates would fill the existing representation gaps in all but three site districts (3E-4, 5E-1, and 5E-2). Furthermore, three site

districts, (4E-4, 3E-5, and 5E-8) will be represented by more than one waterway park if currently proposed candidates are approved. This duplication is required where only a short segment of the first waterway falls within the site district, or, alternately, the additional waterways are required to satisfy the backcountry recreational target.

Existing parks and proposed park candidates would provide natural environment representation for all site districts outside the Hudson Bay Lowlands except 5E-1. Mississagi River Delta is retained as a candidate for 5E-1, but has been designated as a nature reserve because of the construction of a uranium refinery adjacent to the site. More than one natural environment park is recommended in site districts 3E-3, 3E-5, and 4E-3. In site district 3E-3, Long Point is proposed as a natural environment candidate in addition to (existing) Greenwater Park in recognition of the mineral interests within its boundaries. In site districts 3E-5 and 4E-3, adequate representation of the landscape cannot be achieved with one park only.

## V CATEGORIZATION OF PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

In order to classify proposed park candidates by the nature and degree of land use conflict(s) they entail, data relating to the following subject areas was collected and evaluated:

- natural, recreational and cultural significance, including special and/or representative earth science, life science, historical and archeological features, backcountry travel potential, facility-based recreation potential, accessibility to markets, and other factors;
- potential conflicts, including significant timber and mineral resources, land alienations, potential hydro sites, significant hunting and trapping capability, native rights issues, and other factors;
- opportunities to resolve existing or potential conflicts including boundary revisions, trade-offs, controlled interim use, etc;
- public comments concerning the proposal.

On the basis of the foregoing data, each proposed candidate was assigned a high, moderate, or low conflict rating, to reflect the degree of controversy it would likely generate if introduced for discussion in the public forum.

Of the candidates proposed for the Northeastern Planning Region, ten are expected to involve low overall conflict, seven are classified as having moderate conflict potential, while three are rated as possessing high overall potential for conflict. The conflict rating of proposed candidates is summarized for the Planning Region in Table D-6.



TABLE D-6:

## CANDIDATE PARKS BY OVERALL CONFLICT RATING - NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	Lady Evelyn - Smoothwater	Kesagami Lake	
Waterway		French River Sturgeon River Larder River Missinaibi River	Severn River Otaskwia - Attawapiskat River Makobe - Grays River Little Abitibi River
Natural Environment		Pierre Montreuil	Michipicoten Island Aubrey Falls Wanapitae Restoule Long Point Missinaibi Lake The Shoals Vidal Bay Fort La Cloche
Nature Reserve		Mississagi Delta	Pattinson Township Hobson Township (2)* Valentine Township (3) Pitt Township Beniah Township Wilkie Township Sanborn Township Thackery Township Ben Nevis Township Ekwan River Albany River (2)* Nagagami Lake Pot Hole Site Evelyn Township Kwataboahagan River

\* - ( ) indicates number of individual sites

APPENDIX E

SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS  
FOR CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE  
SOUTHERN ONTARIO PLANNING REGION



## APPENDIX E

### THE SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, WILDERNESS AND WATERWAY PARKS - A SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TO DATE IN THE SOUTHERN PLANNING REGION

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#### I. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the Parks System Planning Review report for the Southern Ontario Planning Region was to:

- a) identify the targets assigned for natural environment, wilderness, waterway and nature reserve parks by administrative region;
- b) identify the contributions that existing natural environment, wilderness, waterway and nature reserve parks make towards meeting these targets;
- c) identify to the degree possible, gaps within the existing park system which must be filled to satisfy park targets for the year 2001;
- d) briefly describe the progress to date in the selection of park candidates to fill gaps in the existing system;
- e) classify the proposed candidates which have been identified to date according to the degree of conflict they will likely entail if introduced into the public forum; and,
- f) specify the level of target achievement that will occur given existing parks and proposed candidates.

#### II. ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS

In the Southern Planning Region, assets and deficiencies of the existing park system were determined based upon

- 1) the capability of existing parks to satisfy the day-use, car-camping and back-country recreation targets assigned to the Region to the year 2001, and,
- 2) the capability of existing parks to satisfy the park class targets for wilderness, waterway and natural environment parks.

A tabular summary of the existing park system in Southern Ontario is presented in Table E-1. The assets and deficiencies of current parks within the system are portrayed in Tables E-2 through E-7.



#### a) Recreational and Protection Targets

As is evident from Tables E-2 through E-5, recreational demands assigned to the provincial park system will considerably exceed the capabilities of existing parks by the year 2001. Projected deficits for the Southern Planning Region include 7,517,000 day-use opportunities, 2,452,000 car-camping (extended use) opportunities, and 72,000 back-country opportunities. The relatively small deficit projected for back-country recreation reflects the fact that the bulk of the responsibility for providing back-country demand generated in Southern Ontario, has been assigned to Northern Ontario regions.

With the exception of Algonquin Region, it is not possible at this time to assess the relative assets and deficits of existing parks for the life science target. Southern Ontario is largely comprised of disrupted landscapes which bear little resemblance to their natural origins. Furthermore, the land tenure pattern in Southern Ontario makes it difficult if not impossible to protect a full range of representative sites for earth and life science purposes. Under these circumstances, the achievement of a reasonable representation of Maycock's theoretical site-types would be difficult. Southern Ontario administrative regions have adapted to this situation by seeking to achieve the best possible representation of those sites which remain relatively undisturbed. The framework for this representation strategy has yet to be developed, and it is therefore not possible at this time to assess the level of target achievement afforded by either existing parks and/or proposed candidates. For the purposes of Algonquin Region, it has been estimated that existing parks provide adequate representation for 72% of the site-types which occur within the Region.

The potential for earth science representation in existing parks is summarized in Table E-6. Present levels of earth science achievement vary from 26% in Central Region to 59% in Algonquin Region.

## b) Park Class Targets

Wilderness Areas - The park class target for Southern Ontario is to locate one wilderness park and one complementary wilderness zone (in a park of another class) for each of the site regions (5E, 6E, 7E) within the Planning Region. No wilderness parks presently exist within the Planning Region. Site Region 5E presently contains one wilderness park (Killarney) and three wilderness zones (Algonquin). However the representation of the wilderness landscape afforded by these existing parks is not considered to be adequate. Killarney Park is located in the Northeastern Planning Region.

Waterway Parks - The park class target for Southern Ontario is to locate one waterway park (or park segment) for each of the 26 site districts within the Planning Region. The Ontario Provincial Park Planning and Management Policies recognize that it may not be possible to establish waterway parks in certain Southern Ontario site districts which lack the necessary resources. It was further noted in the policies that private lands could be incorporated within waterway parks in the Southern Region.

There are, at present, no waterway parks within the Southern Ontario Planning Region. However, two site districts (5E-9, 5E-10) are represented by waterways within Algonquin Provincial Park. Also, Cabinet approval was received on February 15, 1981\*1 for the placement of that segment of the Madawaska River between McPhee Bay and Griffiths in regulation as the first Waterway Provincial Park in Southern Ontario (site district 5E-11).

Natural Environment Parks - The park class target for Southern Ontario is to locate one natural environment park within each of the 26 site districts within the Planning Region. Once again it was recognized that it might be difficult or impossible to attain ideal representation due to the degree of existing development.

\*1 Announced March 4, 1981 by Hon. James Auld

### III. IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION AND SELECTION OF PARK CANDIDATES

For the greater part, the process of identifying, evaluation and selecting park candidates was relatively straight-forward in the Southern Planning Region. Lands within the Region are largely patented, or, alternately committed to existing Crown land uses. As a consequence the park selection process focused on those few residual areas which continue to be both available and suitable for parkland purposes. In many instances, suitable Crown land areas simply could not be located. Seldom was there sufficient latitude in choice to permit the identification of alternative candidates.

To the extent possible, recreation/tourism targets were met within natural environment, waterway and wilderness parks. Recreation parks were considered only as a final resort.

#### a) Wilderness Candidates

Due to the size and landscape requirements for wilderness areas, no representation is possible in site region 7E. For the same reason it will not be possible to provide a wilderness park candidate within site region 6E. Areas which could potentially serve 6E as wilderness zones are currently under review but no candidate is proposed at this time.

In site region 5E, there are three new wilderness areas proposed to enhance wilderness representation. The Blackstone Harbour Park Reserve (Algonquin Region) is proposed as a natural environment park containing a wilderness zone. Bon Echo (natural environment) Park in the Eastern Region may be expanded to accommodate a wilderness zone. The Brown-Wilson and Magnetewan areas are jointly proposed as one wilderness park.

## b) Waterway Candidates

To achieve the waterway class target, heavy reliance must be placed on the contributions and cooperation of other agencies.\*1 (See Table E-7) A total of ten park candidates and park additions are proposed to facilitate representation of three currently unrepresented site-districts (5E-8, 5E-9 and 5E-10) as well as further representation of two other site-districts (5E 7, 5E-11). Hardy Lake is proposed as a natural environment park, and the East River is proposed as an addition to Arrowhead Park. The other six candidates (Magnetewan, Upper Madawaska, Opeongo River, Oxtongue/Ragged Falls River, Bonnechere and Lower Madawaska) are all proposed as waterway parks.

Three other possible candidates require additional investigation.

Two of these (Ottawa River, Otter Lake to Charleston Lake) would represent the currently unrepresented site districts 5E-12 and 6E-10 (respectively). The third (Petawawa/Baron) would enhance existing representation in site district 5E-10.

The eight aforementioned candidates will provide complete representation of waterway parks in Algonquin Region. For the Eastern, Central and Southwestern Regions, it is proposed that almost total reliance be placed on other agencies to provide waterway representation. Seventeen site districts in these three regions have one or more waterways which will be considered in conjunction with Conservation Authorities, a park because other agencies are already actively involved in managing the waterway.

## c) Natural Environment Candidates

Fifteen new natural environment parks are proposed. (See Table E-8) Eight of these parks would be located in previously

\*1 Even in site districts where relatively significant opportunities exist for waterway parks, it would not be desirable to establish Park Commissions or the Canada-Ontario Rideau Trent Severn administration (See Table E-7).



unrepresented site districts - Westmeath (5E-12), Black Creek (6E-3), Pretty River (6E-4), Lavender Falls (6E-5), Mono Cliffs (6E-7), Wolf Island (6E-9), Indian Point (6E-9), and Short Hills (7E-3). The remaining seven park candidates would protect other significant features or provide additional recreational opportunities in site districts already represented - Blackstone (5E-7), Hardy Lake (5E-8), Bauer (5E-8), Bigwind (5E-8), Kawartha Highlands (5E-11), Bell Bay (5E-11), Giants' Tomb (6E-6)

Additionally, three existing recreation class parks (Arrowhead, MacGregor Point, Inverhuron) are recommended for reclassification as natural environment parks.

#### d) Nature Reserve Candidates

Previous work by Angus Hills and Maycock has provided a framework for life science representation in each site region. This material has been used by all of the administrative regions in Southern Ontario as a basis for determining which existing parks and reserves contribute to the achievement of life science targets.

Only Algonquin Region has proceeded with this kind of analysis in enough detail to estimate target shortfalls. The Region is largely made up of public lands with large land areas already incorporated within the park system. Based on life science inventories completed to date, existing parks, park reserves and park proposals provide representation of 89 site-types.

The Eastern, Central and Southwestern Regions have had to deal primarily with landscapes which have been significantly modified from a natural condition by the impacts of agriculture, settlement, industry and other forms of private land ownership. Efforts in these Regions have been focused on the small parcels of natural landscapes left. Significant sites were identified largely from Sensitive Area Reports and Environmentally Sensitive Area Reports. Scientific, community and naturalist organizations were polled for their opinions of significant sites. Criteria

employed in the evaluation and selection of candidate sites included:

- i) representation potential relative to Maycock's matrix,
- ii) ecological diversity,
- iii) degree of disturbance to main features,
- iv) occurrence of rare or endangered features or other unique features,
- v) ecological considerations such as size, shape, buffering from adjacent land uses, and watershed location.

Preliminary results of this inventory which indicate the ultimate dimensions of the natural reserve system for life sciences are displayed in Table E-9.

Earth science nature reserves have been selected to represent bedrock exposures, depositional and erosional features, as well as such themes as geological climates, and environments, land-forms and bedrock stratigraphies. 264 new candidates have been identified in addition to the 22 existing nature reserves parks/zones and 23 existing park reserves for earth science purposes. (See Table E-10) Further research remains to be conducted for a number of geological themes/units for which candidates have yet to be identified.

#### IV. ACHIEVEMENT OF PARK TARGETS

The degree to which park policy targets for recreation, tourism and protection are satisfied by existing parks and proposed candidates is summarized in Tables E-2, E-3, E-4 and E-5. A comparable analysis for park class targets is summarized in Tables E-7 and E-8.

##### a) Park Policy Targets

Based on present projections it appears that most of the recreation targets can be met. Existing parks and candidates would satisfy 2001 day-use demand in the Eastern and Southwestern

Regions, while the significant deficit (633,000 opportunities) projected for Central Region will be partially offset by the surplus (272,000 opportunities) in Algonquin Region. The overall deficit for the Southern Ontario Planning Region would be 355,000 opportunities.

By comparison a surplus of 574,000 opportunities is projected for car-camping if presently proposed candidates are approved. Southwestern Region is the only one expected to experience a deficit (110,000 opportunities). Algonquin and Central Regions are expected to experience substantial surpluses of 400,000 and 283,000 opportunities respectively.

Algonquin Region is the only region to be assigned a substantial back-country target (70,000). Additional potential in park candidates proposed for the Region should exceed the target by 5,000 opportunities.

Existing parks and proposed candidates are projected to achieve 91% of the earth science target in Algonquin Region, 49+% in Central Region, 58% in Eastern Region, and 44+% in Southwestern Region. A number of geological themes have yet to be fully researched and inventoried.

#### b) Park Class Targets

The park class target for wilderness areas would be overachieved if proposed candidates are added to existing parks in site region 5E. Total representation would be two wilderness parks and five wilderness zones. By contrast, wilderness areas would be underachieved in site regions 6E and 7E where candidates have yet to be identified.

Proposed candidates would upgrade waterway representation in site districts to the point where only three lack representation. One of these site districts (6E-5) is devoid of a suitable waterway. In the remaining two, efforts continue to identify a candidate.

Five site districts remain unrepresented by natural environment parks. Efforts to identify a suitable candidate are continuing in two of these districts (6E-1, 7E-5). Site districts 6E-11 and 6E-12 lack the provincially significant resources features which would justify the establishment of parks. There is a possibility, however, that the extensive holdings of the St. Lawrence Parkway Commission may provide adequate representation for the purposes of a natural environment park. Similarly, in site district 7E-4, there is no provincially owned land base suitable for a natural environment park. In this site-district, representation could conceivably be provided by Conservation Authority holdings. In addition to the unrepresented site districts, there are five site districts which are considered to be under-represented or only partially represented (6E-5, 6E-8, 6E-9, 6E-13, 7E-2).

#### V. CATEGORIZATION OF PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

Current park reserves which are proposed as park candidates were categorized in accordance with the degree of controversy they would likely entail if introduced for discussion into the public forum. Information used to establish conflict ratings included:

- a) potential to contribute towards park objectives,
- b) potential for conflict with other land-using interests
- c) possible means of overcoming land use conflicts, and
- d) public comment and interest in the candidate to date.

Of the candidates proposed for the Southern Planning Region, 48 are expected to involve low overall conflict, one is classified as having moderate conflict potential, and one is rated as possessing high overall potential for conflict. The conflict rating of proposed candidates is summarized for the Planning Region in Tables E-11 through E-14.



TABLE E-1: THE EXISTING PARK SYSTEM - SOUTHERN ONTARIO PLANNING REGION

Park Class (Total of 71 Parks)	Southwestern Region (21 parks)	Central Region (20 parks)	Algonquin Region (15 parks)	Eastern Region (16 parks)
Nature Reserve (8 parks)	East Sister Island Ojibway Prairie Trillium Woods	Gibson River Peter's Woods Waubashene Beaches	Limestone Island Matawatchan	--
Historical (1 park)	--	--	Petroglyphs	--
Wilderness	--	--	--	--
Waterway	--	--	--	--
Natural Environment (19 parks)	Cyprus Lake Fathom Five John E. Pearce Pinery Rondeau Turkey Point	Awenda Serpent Mounds	Algonquin Grundy Lake Killbear Silent Lake	Bon Echo Charleston Lake Ferris Murphy's Point Outlet Beach Presqu'ile Sandbanks Frontenac
Recreation (43 parks)	Craigleith Holiday Beach Inverhuron Ippeewash Iroquois Beach Long Point MacGregor Point Peché Island Point Farms Port Bruce Selkirk Wheatley	Balsam Lake Bass Lake Bronte Creek Darlington Devil's Glen Earl Rowe Emily Mara Mark S. Burnham McRae Point Rock Point Sibbald Point Six Mile Lake Springwater Wasaga	Arrowhead Bonnechere Carson Lake Driftwood Lake St. Peter Mikisew Oastler Lake Sturgeon Bay	Carillon Fitzroy Lake on the Mountain North Beach Rideau River Sharbot Lake Silver Lake South Nation

TABLE E-2: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS & PROPOSED CANDIDATES - ALGONQUIN REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target#1	Additional in Prov.Parks		Potential in Candidates	Surplus#2 or Shortfall
Day-Use (opportunities)	1,053,000	793,000	260,000	0		532,000	+272,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,257,000	985,000	272,000	0		672,000	+400,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	391,000	321,000	70,000	0		75,000	+ 5,000

TABLE E-3: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS & PROPOSED CANDIDATES - CENTRAL REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target#1	Additional in Prov.Parks		Potential in Candidates	Supply#2 or Shortfall
Day-Use (opportunities)	6,689,000	2,894,000	3,795,000	828,000		2,334,000	-633,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,160,000	690,000	470,000	119,000		634,000	+283,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	-	-	No Target	-		-	-

#1-Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

#2-The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:

.Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target

.Shortfall/Surplus=Target-(Additional Potential In Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).

TABLE E-4: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS AND PROPOSED CANDIDATES - EASTERN REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target#1	Additional Potential		Surplus#2 or Shortfall
				in Prov.Parks	in Candidates	
Day-Use (opportunities)	5,843,000	4,791,000	1,052,000	776,000	277,000	+ 1,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,482,000	1,435,000	47,000	48,000	0	+ 1,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	2,000	0	2,000	-	2,000	0

TABLE E-5: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS AND PROPOSED CANDIDATES - SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target#1	Additional Potential		Surplus#2 or Shortfall
				in Prov.Parks	in Candidates	
Day-Use (opportunities)	7,779,000	5,902,000	1,877,000	525,000	1,357,000	- 5,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,603,000	873,000	730,000	212,000	408,000	-110,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	-	-	No Target	-	-	-

- #1 - Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.
- #2 - The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:  
 .Total Demand (2001) + Current Supply + Target  
 .Shortfall/Surplus=Target-(Additional Potential In Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).

TABLE E-6: RELATIVE ACHIEVEMENT OF EARTH SCIENCE  
REPRESENTATION TARGET

Administrative Region	Percentage Achievement By			Shortfall
	Parks	Proposed Candidates	Total	
Algonquin	59	32	91	- 9
Central	26	23+	49+	-59
Eastern	36	22	58	-42
Southwestern	32	12+	44+	-56



TABLE E-7: SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED WATERWAY  
REPRESENTATION IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
5-7	A, C		Magnetewan*1	East R.*1	CORTS
5-8	A		Hardy L.*1 (Nat. Env. Park)	Opeongo*1	
5-9	A	Algonquin (Nat. Env. Park)	Upper Madawaska*1	Oxtongue R.*1*3	
5-10	A	Algonquin (Nat. Env. Park)	Ragged Falls*1	Bonnechere R.*1	
5-11	A, E			Pettawawa*2	Mississippi R.
5-12	A		Lower Madawaska*1	Baron River	
6-1	SW, C			Ottawa R. *2	Grand
6-2	SW			(Chenal duRocher Fendu)	Rankin R. Saugeen R.
6-3	SW				Georgian Bay Shore Rankin R.
6-4	SW				Georgian Bay Shore
6-5	SW, C				
6-6	C				CORTS Nottawasaga

\*1 Recommended Waterways.  
\*2 Require further investigation.  
\*3 Includes Ragged Falls

(cont'd)

Table E-7 (continued)

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
6-7	C, E				Trent-Severn (CORTS)
6-8	C, E				Trent-Severn / (CORTS)
6-9	C, A, E				Rideau (CORTS)
6-10	E			Otter Lake to Charleston Lake*2 (E)	St. Lawrence
6-11	E				Rideau (CORTS)
6-12	E				St. Lawrence Mississippi
6-13	C, E				St. Lawrence
6-14	SW				Ottawa
6-15	E				Rideau (CORTS)
7-1	SW				Bay of Quinte (CORTS)
7-2	SW, C				Georgian Bay Shore
7-3	C				St. Clair R. Thames R.
7-4	C				Niagara (NPC) Grand
7-5	C, SW				St. Clair R. Thames R.
					Niagara (NPC) Credit
					Thames R.

TABLE E-8: SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT  
PROVINCIAL PARKS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Parks	Park Proposals	
			Park Reserves	Other
5-7	A, C	Grundy (A) Killbear (A)	Blackstone (A)	
5-8	A	(Arrowhead from Rec. class)	Hardy Lake (A) Bauer (A) Bigwind (A)	
5-9	A	Algonquin (A)		
5-10	A	Algonquin (A)		
5-11	A, E	Bon Echo (E) Silent L. (A)	Kawartha Highlands (A)	Bell Bay (A)
5-12	A			Westmeath (A)
6-1	C, SW			
6-2	SW	(MacGregor Point & Inverhuron from Rec. class)		
6-3	SW		Black Creek (SW)	
6-4	SW		Pretty River (SW)	
6-5	C, SW		Lavender Falls (C)	
6-6	C	Awenda (C)	Giant's Tomb (C)	
6-7	C, E		Mono Cliffs (C)	
6-8	C, E	Ferris (E) Serpent Mounds (C)		
6-9	A,C,E		Wolf Island (C)	
6-10	E	Frontenac (E) Charleston Lake (E) Murphy's Point (E)	Indian Point (C)	
6-11	E			
6-12	E			
6-13	C, E	Presqu'ile (E)		
6-14	SW	Cyprus L. (SW) Fathom Five (SW)		
6-15	E	Sandbanks (E)		
7-1	SW	Rondeau (SW) Pecche Is. (SW)		
7-2	C, SW	Pinery (SW) John E. Pearce (SW) Turkey Point (SW)		
7-3	C		Short Hills (C)	
7-4	C			
7-5	C, SW			

TABLE E-9: NATURE RESERVES FOR LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

Administrative Region	Existing Parks or Zones	Other Candidates Proposed
Southwestern	13	91
Central	4	93
Algonquin	11	34
Eastern	8	55
Total	36	273

TABLE E-10: NATURE RESERVES FOR EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

Administrative Region	Existing Parks or Zones	Other Candidates Proposed
Southwestern	5	71
Central	3	81
Algonquin	8	34
Eastern	6	78
Total	22	264



TABLE E-11: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - ALGONQUIN REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	Brown/Wilson	-	-
Waterway	-	-	Upper Madawaska River Opeonga River Big East River Oxtongue River/ Ragged Falls Lower Madawaska River Bonnecherre River Pettawawa/ Barron Rivers Ottawa River Magnetewan River
Natural Environment	-	Bell Bay	Hardy Lake Bauer Bigwind Lake Blackstone Harbour Westmeath Kawartha Highlands
Nature Reserve	-	-	Round Lake O'Donnell Point Lowrie Lakes Egan Chute Dividing Lake Centennial Lake

TABLE E-12: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - SOUTHWESTERN REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	-	-	-
Waterway	-	-	-
Natural Environment	-	-	Black Creek Pretty River Valley
Nature Reserve	-	-	Fish Point Lighthouse Point

TABLE E-13: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - CENTRAL REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	-	-	-
Waterway	-	-	-
Natural Environment	-	-	Wolf Island Indian Point Lavender Falls Mono Cliffs Giant's Tomb Island Short Hills
Nature Reserve	-	Bass Lake Matchedash Scott's Falls	Nottawasaga Lookout Lavender Falls

TABLE E-14: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - EASTERN REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	-	-	-
Waterway	Otter Lake	Lake to Charleston	Lake
Natural Environment	-	-	-
Nature Reserve	Ore Chimney Mine Property	Moira Karst Marble Lake Stromatolites Fish Lake Wetlands Alfred Bog Point Fortune Pit Mer Bleue Bog Constance Bay Sand Hills Mount Fitzsimmons - Landon Bay	Salmon River Alvar Camden East - Thorpe Alvar Stoco Fen Lemieux Landslide Green Creek Valley Burnt Lands Alvar Richmond Fen Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog Cody Creek Black Maple Forest Brockville Long Swamp Fen



APPENDIX F

Summary Tables

Anticipated Resource Conflicts  
re: Proposed Candidates  
by  
Administrative Region





NORTHWESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE  
REGION



SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
45 1 & 2	Woodland Caribou	370,700	Representative of LU.17 - Berens River Bedrock Plateau. Significant caribou habitat; particularly winter ground. Indian photographs. Provides backcountry wilderness recreation opportunities (130000)	-Small portion of area in Boise Cascade licence, RLCUMU & Expansion area - Loss of productive forest land		-Public comment has been vocal--the Atikiki Willardness Group are in support of this candidate plus some additional area.	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Red Lake District						
				-Cottaging - 18 -Wild rice - native & non-native -Hunting - tourist & local resident -Existing roads close by, possible extensions -Patented land		Can expect further controversy from Atikiki group and local residents both pro & con.	



## WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W - 1	Opasquia	369,100	Representative of LU 1 - Ponask Basin, LU 2 - Cocos Lake Bedrock Plateau, LU 3 Opasquia - Sachigo Moraine LU 4. Sandy Lake Basin contains significant wolverine habitat: 50,000 back- country wilderness recreation opportunities.	-Commercial fishing - native -Trapping - native -Tourism - outposts & 1 lodge -Hunting - native -Good aggregate potential along east side - may be required for road construction -Proximity of park to Indian reserves/ settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidature has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 1						
	Red Lake & Sioux Lookout Districts						

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W - 1	Opasquia	351,500	Representative of LU 1 - Ponask Basin, LU 2 Cocos Lake Bedrock Plateau, LU3 Opasquia - Sachigo Moraine contains significant wolverine habitat, 50,000 backcountry, wilderness recreation opportunities	-Commercial fishing - native -Trapping - native -Tourism - Outposts & lodge -Hunting - native -Good aggregate potential along east side may be required for road construction -Close proximity of park to Indian reserves/settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidature has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Option 2						
	Red Lake & Sioux Lookout Districts						

## WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5S - 1	Aulneau	125,000	Representative of LU28 - Manitou Kenora Drift Complex. Could provide some backcountry recre- ation opportunities - hiking	-Crown Management Unit--3 operators dependent on area -Allocated cut, har- vesting is occurring yearly -Moderate - high mineral potential along NW,N & SE edges. -Trapping - native & non-native -Tourism - lodges -Provincially signifi- cant primitive weapons hunting area -Some patented land		None	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Option 2						
	Kenora District						

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4S - 4 & 5	Teggau - Winnange	72,700	Representative of LU 28- Manitou - Kenora Drift Complex & site districts 4 & 5 of site region 4S; contributes to achieve- ment of day use & car- camping targets. Pro- vides 40,000 wilderness backcountry opportuni- ties. Has outstanding recreation potential with an uncommon, well devel- oped sand beach. Pro- vides a good example of wave washed bedrock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Licenced to GLFP &amp; BCC.</li> <li>-Portion of proposed park is scheduled to be cut 1981-82 &amp; 82-83 (GLFP)</li> <li>-Loss of productive forest land</li> <li>-Small area of high mineral potential</li> <li>-Trapping (native &amp; none-native)</li> <li>-Tourism - use of area by outside camps.</li> <li>-Cottaging</li> <li>-Hunting</li> <li>-Patented land</li> <li>-Existing utilities &amp; transportation facilities adjacent to Hwy. 17</li> <li>-Existing and proposed forest access roads in northwest corner</li> </ul>		None	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH
	Option 1 & 2						
	Dryden & Kenora Districts						
							Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.





SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5S - 1	Sandpoint Island	888	Tombolo Beaches, bedrock features, cedar swamp. Significant in represen- tation of late Lake Agassiz deposits.	-Mining very high - mineral potential -Trapping -Hunting - minor con- cern -Patented land (land acquisition program in place to consoli- date ownership)		None Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Fort Frances District						

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT' PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5S - 1 & 2	Lake of the Woods	16,598	Representation of LU 28 Manitou - Kenora Drift Complex & LU.31 - Rainy River Clay Plains & Site Districts 1 & 2 of Site Region 5S. Includes prairie vegetation, Lake Agassiz shorelines, clay deltaic deposits, white pelican nesting sites. Contributes to achieve- ment of day use & car- camping targets.	-Crown Management Unit -Loss of productive forest land (minor conflict) -Trapping (native & non-native) -Waterfowl hunting		None	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1					Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Fort Frances & Kenora District						

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICT'S	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
SS - 2	Lake of the Woods	9,098	Represents LU 31 Rainy River Clay Plain & Site District 2 of Site Region 5S. Includes prairie vegetation, Lake Agassiz shorelines, clay deltaic deposits, white pelican nesting sites. Contributes to achievement of day use & car-camping recreation targets	-Crown Management Unit -Loss of productive forest land (minor conflict) -Trapping - non-native		None	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 2					Candidate has not been released to public	Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Kenora & Fort Frances Districts						



# NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3S - 1	Medcalf Lake	10,600	Outstanding day use potential & excellent camping opportunities to satisfy recreation & tourism target shortfall based on new community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Licenced to GLFP, bulk of proposed park is scheduled to be cut over next 10 years.</li> <li>-Loss of productive forest land</li> <li>-High mineral potential - extension of Lake St. Joseph volcanic belt</li> <li>-Trapping - native</li> <li>-Hunting</li> <li>-High aggregate potential</li> <li>-Possible utility corridor Lake St. Joseph</li> </ul>		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH DEFERRED
	Option 1 & 2						Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Sioux Lookout District						If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately, rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine they mining prospects.
							In the interim the Ministry will ensure the resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area will be maintained.

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4S - 5 3W - 2	Turtle River	40,650	Contains loess deposits & section of Eagle - Finlayson Moraine. Route used by Indians & fur traders. Sawlog delivery route to Fort Frances in past. Would provide 21,000 backcountry non-wilderness recreation opportunities. Pictographs.	-Licenced to Great Lakes Forest Products & Boise Cascade remainder in Crown Management Unit. -Some area in Ignace District withdrawn under FMA -loss of productive forest land - part of area is scheduled to be cut 1981-1986. -Scattered areas moderate high mineral potential -Trapping - native & non-native -Tourism - outposts, boat caches. -Wild rice - major producers - native hunting - tourism -Existing hydro corridor & forest access roads. Bending Lake Road will cross Turtle River		None	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE
	Option 1 & 2						
	Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan & Ignace Districts						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

## WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W - 3	Pipestone River North	126,500	Representative of LU.19 Agutua Moraine (central) includes an area of significant sand dunes & would make a significant contribution to representation of glacial, lacustrine & aeolian processes/land form themes. 6,500 backcountry wilderness recreation opportunities.	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Very high mineral potential - most active exploration area in Sioux Lookout -Tourism - outposts sport fishing & hunting -Trapping - native -Good aggregate potential - may be required for road construction -Traditional use area by natives -Polar gas pipeline proposal will cross park		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH - DEFERRED
	Option 1 & 2						Deferral recommended
	Sioux Lookout District						Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise,
							If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine the mining prospects. In the interim the Ministry will ensure the resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the





## WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3S	Pipestone River South	93,870	40,000 backcountry non-wilderness recre- ation opportunities	-Expansion area (GIFP) loss of productive forest land -Tourism - 3 outposts sport fishing & hunt- ing -Hunting - natives & local residents -Good aggregate po- tential		None Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Sioux Lookout						



## WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W 1 & 2 3S	Severn River	329,850	Representative of LU 4 Sandy Lake Basin, LU 5 Bearskin Drumlin Field, LU6 Muskrat Dam Lake Clays, LU8 Big Trout Kingfisher Ground Moraine, fur trade route since 1631. One of the largest & longest rivers in Ontario & contains a diverse collection of fluvial processes & landforms. 15,000 back- country wilderness recreation opportunities	-Moderate - high mineral potential -Active exploration by a major company -Commercial fishing 6 licences - native -Trapping - native -Tourism - outpost sport fishing -Hunting - native -Good aggregate po- tential -Natives depend on area for livelihood -Polar gas pipeline proposal crosses waterway -Hydro potential -Winter roads		None Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH - DEFERRED  Consider for inclu- sion in Regional Parks System Plan and eval- uation in land use plan- ning exercise. If at the conclusion of the land use plan- ning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status it will not occur immediately rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine the mining prospects. In the interim the Ministry will ensure the re- source management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area will be maintained.
	Option 2						
	Sioux Lookout & Red Lake Districts						





## HISTORICAL PROPOSALS

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LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Sachigo Hills	3,800	-Exemplary of Boulder re- cruved spit (moranic top- ography) of significance -Cultural significance to native people	-Trapping - native -Hunting - native -some aggregate po- tential but location is remote -Cultural significance to native may present conflict		None Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE (DUE TO NATIVE INFLUENCE)  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 1 & 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						

(SMALL SCALE AND SPECIAL EARTH AND LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
LU 7	Kakiwi River	30,500	Representative of LU. 7 - Mishwamakan Bedrock Plain	-Approximately 1/4 of area is low-moderate mineral potential -Trapping - native -Some hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Sioux Lookout District						

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
LU 8	Kaneesose Lake	33,750	Representative of LU 8 Big Trout - Kingfisher Ground Moraine	-Some moderate mineral potential -Trapping -Some hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1						
	Sioux Lookout District						Recommend for further study in land use planning exercise.
LU 8	Goose River	23,700	Representative of LU 8 Big Trout - Kingfisher Ground Moraine	-Some moderate - high mineral potential -Trapping - native -Some hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						Recommend for further study in land use planning exercise.



NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
12	Wunnumin Hill	48,300	Representative of LU 12, Big Beaver House Moraine	-An estimated 10% of area is high mineral potential -Good sport fish potential -Trapping (native) -Some hunting -Traditional use area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
	Option 1						CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Sioux Lookout District						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
12	Waterous Lake	47,900	Representative of LU 12, Big Beaver House Moraine	-An estimated 30% of area is moderate - high mineral potential -Some hunting -Traditional use area - natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Sioux Lookout District						

[illegible]

## NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
14	Nango Lake	28,000	Representative of LU 14 in Site Region 3 of Site District 3W	-Low - moderate mineral potential -Sport fishing - good potential & local resident use -Trapping (native) -Close proximity to 2 Indian settlements -Hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 1						
	Sioux Lookout District						
14	Agutua Lake	20,500	Representative of LU 14 in Site Region 3 of Site District 3W.	-Moderate mineral potential -Good sport fishing potential -Trapping (native) -Hunting -Close proximity to 2 Indian settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
15	Gonyea Lake	33,500	Representative of LU 15, in site region 3, of site district 3W.	-Low mineral potential -Trapping (native) -Hunting -Close proximity to Indian settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE
	Option 1 & 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						
						candidate has not been released to public	Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise



# NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
16	Flanagan River	22,500	Representative of LU 16, North Spirit Lake Clays	-Expansion Area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Moderate mineral potential -Trapping (native) -"Possible potential" Extension of Nungesser Road to Windigo Lake No proposed alignment		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1						Recommend for further study in land use planning exercise
	Red Lake District						
16	Roseberry Lake	35,400	Representative of LU 16, North Spirit Lake Clays.	-Trapping -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 2						Recommend for further study in land use planning exercise
	Red Lake District						

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
17	Cobham Lake	46,500	Representative of LU 17, Berens River Bedrock Plateau	-Unknown but moderate mineral potential to west -Significant sport fish potential & moderate use -2 outposts -Trapping -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Red Lake District						
17	Apps Lake	39,000	Representative of LU 17, Berens River Bedrock Plateau	-Trapping - native -Hunting - native -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Red Lake District						

## NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
18	Mix Lake	39,000	Representation of LU 18, Lac Seul Moraine, Trout Lake portion	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Tourism - temporary moose camps -Hunting - native -Trapping -High to moderate aggregate potential		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1						
	Red Lake/ Sioux Lookout Districts						
18	Windfall Creek	19,000	Representative of LU 18, Lac Seul Moraine, Trout Lake portion	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Moderate sport fish potential -Tourism - 1 outpost -6 remote cottages -Trapping - native -Hunting - native -Some aggregate potential		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE
	Option 2						
	Red Lake District						

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
18	Trout Lake	10,000	Representative of LU 18, Lac Seul Moraine. Contains exemplary portion of Lac Seul Moraine and Lake Agassiz Strand lines	-Licenced to Great Lakes Forest Products -Part of area is scheduled to be cut, 1981 -Loss of productive forest land -Trapping -native -Very high mineral aggregate potential-- only major aggregate in Red Lake area -Existing forest access road, possible extension		None	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 1 & 2						
	Red Lake District						





LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
21	Foaming Creek	78,000	Representative of LU 21, Agutua Moraine (South Portion)	-Expansion area (Great Lakes Forest Products) loss of productive forest land -Sport fishing potential re. outposts -An estimated 10% of area with low - moderate mineral potential -Trapping - native -Some hunting -High aggregate potential -Traditional use of area by natives -Polar gas pipeline proposal cuts candidate in half		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Sioux Lookout District						

## NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
22	Bow River	69,250	Representative of LU 22, Lac Seul Moraine, Lake St. Joseph Portion	-Expansion area (Great Lakes Forest Products) loss of productive forest land -High mineral potential active exploration by a major company -Tourism, sport fishing -Trapping - native -Wild rice - native -Good aggregate potential in southern portion of candidate -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH DEFERRED  Deferral Recommended. Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise. If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine the mining prospects. In the interim the Ministry will ensure that resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area
	Option 1 & 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
23	Fawcett Lake	57,250	Representative of LU 28, Gull Lake Bedrock Complex	-Expansion area (Great Lakes Forest Products) loss of productive forest land -Tourism - 4 outposts sport fishing and hunting use -Trapping - native -An estimated 15% of area is moderate - high mineral potential - exploration has been active in the past -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 1 & 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						





LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
25	Windigo Point	740	Red Pine Vegetation Complex at extreme limits of its range	-Licenced to McKenzie Forest Products. Loss of productive forest land -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi-date has been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 1 & 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						



LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
27	Lola Lake	5,000	Representation of LU 27, Minnitaki Drift Complex & Site Region 4S. Contains an excellent example of patterned peatland & significant volcanic terrain including pillowed lava.	-Licenced to GLFP, remainder in DCMU - loss of productive forest land -Very high mineral potential - Goldlund Mine located 6 miles to east -Significant peat potential -Trapping - non-native -Hunting -Aggregate potential - Patented land		None Candid- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE  Recommend for further future evaluation in land use planning exercise.
	Option 1 & 2						
	Dryden District						



## NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
27	Minnitaki Kames	4,100	Large Lake Agassiz terraced Kame deposit (modified) largest Kame deposit in N.W. Ontario	-Loss of productive forest land, has already been withdrawn from licence (GLFP) -High - moderate mineral potential active exploration -Excellent aggregate potential -Trapping - native		None Candidature has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE  Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Option 1 & 2						
	Sioux Lookout District						
(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)							

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
29	Butler Lake	2,300	Representative of IU 29, Dryden Clay Basin & Site District 4 of Site Region 4S.	-Licenced to GLFP, loss of productive forest land -Moderate - high mineral potential -Trapping -Hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Dryden District						
29	Wabigoon River	2,300	Representative of Iu 29, Dryden Clay Basin & Site District 4 of Site Region 4S.	-Portion of area li- cenced to GLFP, re- mainder in DCMU, loss of productive forest land--some wood scheduled to be cut in 1985-86 on Crown unit -Moderate mineral po- tential -Trapping - native -Patented land -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE
	Option 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Dryden & Ignace Districts						



LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
31	Blue Twp Rainy River Peatland	2,000	Representative of LU 31, Rainy River Clay Plain Distinctive biophysio-graphic unit supporting a variety of swamp, bog & fen.	-RRCMU - loss of productive forest land -Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of area high - moderate mineral potential -High peat potential -Important bait fish waters -Trapping -Patented land		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Fort Frances District						
31	Gameland Rainy River Peatland	2,000	Representative of LU 31, Rainy River Clay Plain Excellent & extensive string patterned fen with pools	-RRCMU - loss of productive forest land -High peat potential -Important bait fish waters -Trapping		None Candi-date has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Fort Frances District						



## NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
31	Nelles Twp. Rainy River Peatland	100	Representative of LU 31, Rainy River Clay Plain. A variety of swamp, bog & fen.	-RRCMU - loss of productive land moderate - high mineral potential -Trapping -Patented land		None Candida- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Fort Frances District						
31	Manomin Lake	800	Representative section of Lake of the Woods Rainy River Moraine evidence of the oldest known halt position in Northern Ontario in Wisconsin glaciation	-50% of area is moderate - high mineral potential -25% of area is high peat potential -25% of area is high aggregate potential trapping		None Candi- date has not been released to pub- lic	CONFLICT RATING - LOW
	Option 1 & 2						Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
	Fort Frances District						

(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)

[illegible]



NORTHCENTRAL REGION





# CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS

## LOW CONFLICT

SITE REGION SITE DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4W1	White Otter Lake Park Reserve	-contributes towards protection, recreation and tourism objectives -10,146 potential day-use opportunities -potential for 150 camp- sites or 34,800 camping opportunities annually -Jim McQuat's castle is located in reserve	-outfitter boat-in and fly-in use -boat caches	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
4W1	Kashabowie Park Reserve	-contributes towards the protection and recreation objectives -potential for development in adjoining Crown reserve	-existing sport fishing use, aggregate and trapping -possible boundary extension north	-master planning	-none	"

# CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS

## Moderate Conflict

SITE REGION SITE DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4W2	Silver Falls Park Reserve	-contributes towards the protection objective specifically the earth and historical components -potential to provide 7,445 day-use opportunities and 21,811 camping opportunities	-high timber and trapping conflict	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (investigate conflict between timber operations and significant park reserve features)
4W2	Middle Falls Park Reserve	-contributes to earth, life and historical objectives -fur trade and forest industry historical themes are noteworthy -location adjacent to Pigeon River and border crossing an asset	-Highway 61 proximity to park reserve -commercial interests requesting development opportunities along highway	-master planning	-none	-complete master planning -likely classifica- tion as natural environment park (Note: existing park adjacent to reserve is classed as a Recreation Park) -place reserve under regulation

CANDIDATE WILDERNESS PARKS

SITE REGION SITE DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3W	Whitewater Lake	-has excellent potential to provide wilderness opportunities within Site Region 3W -has potential to contribute substantially towards the protection objective (earth and life sciences)	-timber, mineral potential, land disposition	1. Identify core area within study area. 2. Identify possible extension zones to core area. 3. Measure social and economic impact of each extension option. 4. Involve public in review of assessment of options.	-yes, through Northwest S.L.U.P.	-proceed to public discussion via special public review/Involvement process



# CANDIDATE WATERWAY PARKS

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Albany River	Geraldton	-Site Districts 2B3, 2E1, 2F2 -assists in achievement of the recreation, protection, heritage appreciation and tourism objectives	-high timber, mining, native, sport fish, tourism, hydro potential	-master planning -possible boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage but, in the interim, investigate possibilities of conflict resolution through boundary refinement
Option #1 Attawapiskat River (medium rating)	Geraldton (extension from Moosehide District)	-Site Districts 2B3, 2E1, 2F2 -believed to assist in achievement of all four provincial park objectives -additional assessment required specifically for protection objective	-high hunting conflict -moderate tourism and native conflicts	-master planning -possible boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Winnisk River	Geraldton/ Moosehide	-contributes to the achievement of the recreation objective (wilderness zone) -this proposal does not include major nature reserve zones, only wilderness zone	-high sport fish, native, hunting and trapping conflict	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage

CANDIDATE WATERWAY PARKS

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Steel River	Terrace Bay/ Geraldton	-Site Districts 3W4, 3W5 -contributes towards achievement of protection and recreation objectives -potential to supply 5,625 wilderness opportunities/year	-cottageing, mining potential	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (prepare boundary proposal and interim management guidelines)
Little Current River	Geraldton	-Site District 3W4 -unassessed potential v/s a v/s park objective -potential to supply 6,650 non-wilderness back-country opportunities	-high mining, tourism	-master planning -boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (conduct further study)
Option Drowning River (low conflict rating)	Geraldton	-Site District 3W4 -unassessed potential v/s a v/s park objective	-moderate timber and hunting	-master planning -boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
LaVerendrye Park Reserve	Thunder Bay	-contributes towards the protection, recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism objectives -unassessed back-country opportunities	-moderate timber, sport fish, tourism and utilities conflict	-master planning -reserve presently managed under approved management plan	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage

# CANDIDATE WATERWAY PARKS

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Kopka River	Thunder Bay/Nipigon	-Site Districts 3M2, 3M3 -contributes towards recreation objective -potential to supply 6,200 back-country opportunities	-medium sport fish conflict (existing use)	-master planning	-some input through Abitibi FMA open houses	-proceed to public discussion stage
Option #1 Flooseland/ Gull Rivers (medium conflict)	Thunder Bay/Nipigon	-Site Districts 3M2, 3M3 -contributes towards recreation objective -back-country potential is unassessed	-sport fishing use -high mineral aggregate potential	-master planning	-some input through Abitibi FMA open houses	-proceed to public discussion stage
Option #2 Black Sturgeon River (high conflict)	Nipigon	-Site District 3M3 -contributes towards recreation objective -back-country unassessed	-high aggregate, residential development, cottaging -moderate hunting use, trapping and mineral potential	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Option #3 Atlanwater/ Caribou (medium conflict)	Nipigon	-Site District 3M1 -contributes towards recreation objective -back-country unassessed	-high timber, tourism conflict -moderate commercial fish, trapping and hunting conflict	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Brightlands	Thunder Bay/ Ignace	-Site Districts 3W2, 3W1 -contributes towards the recreation objective -unassessed potential for contributing towards the protection objective	-moderate timber, trapping and cottaging conflicts	-master planning -prepare boundary refinement/options and interim management guidelines	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (prepare boundary options and interim management guidelines)
Partial Option Allanwater/Caribou (medium rating)	Nipigon (95%) Stouffville (5%)	-Site District 3W1 -unassessed recreation capability	-high timber, tourism -moderate commercial fishing, trapping and hunting			



# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Thompson Island	Thunder Bay	171	-represents a Neohelikian-layered basaltic system -a number of arctic-alpine disjunct associations	-high mineral potential	-discussions with Mineral Resources Coordinator	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Whitefish Lake-West end	"	1,350	-represents an uncommonly large White Cedar swamp in association with shoreline marshes	-high timber, mining, bait fish, native (wild rice) conflict	-examine possibility of boundary refinement	-none	"
Upsala Peatlands	"	3,065	-represents a peatland biophysiological unit	-high mining interest	-unknown except attempting to find a less accessible, high quality alternative site	-none	"
Burchell Lake	"	206	-represents a good example of the Brule Creek Moraine	-high mineral and medium sport fish, wildlife and mineral aggregate conflict	-discussion with Mineral Resources Coordinator -investigate impact through target testing	-none	"
Gull River/Katashk	"	1,174	-represents the Katashk Interlobate Moraine	-high timber and wildlife conflict	-possible exclusion through Abitibi FMA	yes, as part of Abitibi's Spruce River FMA	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Edward Island	Thunder Bay	1,610	-represents the Osler Group type section (marine-Neohelikian)	-commercial fishing and high mineral potential	-boundary refinement to remove commercial fishing docks	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Matawin River	"	2,650	-represents 3 biophysio-graphic units (ground moraine, outwash, terminal moraine)	-high trapping and wildlife conflicts -moderate timber, commercial fish and mineral aggregate conflict	-slight boundary change would reduce wildlife conflict	-none	"
Mokoman	"	350	-represents features related to the Marks Moraine	-high mining and land tenure	-seek an agreement with land owner or purchase	-none	"
Mackenzie	"	250	-represents part of the Mackenzie Interlobate Moraine	-high cottaging, mineral aggregate conflict	-consider removing existing cottage area	-none	"
Square Top Mountain	"	260	-represents a large stand of sugar maple and other significant plant species	-some patented lands	-seek an agreement or purchase	-none	"
Stanley Bur Oak	"	19	-represents a bur oak stand on a raised shoreline	-all patented aggregate lands	-seek an agreement	1 brief meeting with owners	"

# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Metfonga	Thunder Bay	6,764	-represents 4 earth science landform/process themes and 3 biophysiological units	-high timber conflict	-option to this site was within Abitibi FMA and was dropped	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Black Bay Peninsula	Nipigon	2,054	-represents peat and clay site type	-high peat conflict -identified high timber conflict, however, boundary refinements must have reduced this rating	-major boundary refinements have already occurred to this	-none	"
West Bay	"	3,000	-represents a portion of the Onaman Interlobate Moraine and a sequence of the glacial Lake Keweenaw shoreline	-high timber conflict	-target testing through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Windigo Bay	"	10,013	-represents an earth science lacustrine theme and some of the biophysical features of the Lake Nipigon basin	-high timber, trapping and native conflict	-candidate has undergone boundary refinement -target testing through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Sedgman Lake	"	19,700	-represents 3 earth science themes	-high timber, wildlife conflict	-target testing through D.L.U.P.	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Slate Islands	Terrace Bay	3,962	-represents 2 earth science themes and 2 important biological features	-high mining conflict	-possibly enter into a public participation program similar to that proposed for White-water	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Craig's Pit	Terrace Bay	2,500	-represents 3 earth science themes: glacial, fluvial, lacustrine	-high timber, mining and mineral aggregate conflict	-possible boundary refinements -2 options exist	-none	"
Option #1 Santoy Lake Kettle Holes	"		-similar features to above except not as well developed	-low overall conflict rating	-very little required	-none	"
Option #2 Terrace Bay Kettle Holes	"		-similar features to Craig's Pit but not as well developed	-high mineral aggregate conflict	-possibility of further boundary refinements	-none	"
Obashl	Geraldton	63,405	-represents the Manetgness Drumlinized Till Plain	-high native and commercial fish conflict	-policy change to accommodate traditional native activities	-none	"
Option #1 Histasslin	"	51,332	-same as above	-same as above	-same as above	-none	"



# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Winkaskia Prov. Park (Tabasokash and East Cedar Nation Res. Zones)	Geraldton		-represents a drumlin field and associated vegetative communities	-high sport fish, native, land tenure and wildlife conflict	-this proposal omits Mebeque which might resolve a few existing problems -might relax policy restrictions	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Mapikopa Lake (alternative to Tabasokash Zone)	"	47,259	-represents a drumlin field and associated vegetative communities	-high mining conflict	-remove high mineral potential area from candidate	-none	"
Byrne (alternative to East Cedar Lake Zone)	"	35,525	-represents a rapid N-S advance along the edge of the Precambrian Shield	-moderate to high native conflict	-relax policy restrictions	-none	"
Pofo-Upper Twin Lakes	"	11,720	-4 earth science themes and a variety of life science site types and landscape units	-high timber, land tenure and utilities conflict	-target testing D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Machawakan	"		-represents a readvance called the Mimisk Advance	-high mining, trapping, tourism	-minor boundary change to remove mineral potential and possible relaxation of policy requirements	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Spar Island	Thunder Bay	194	-represents intrusive basaltic layers and a gabbroic dyke intrusion and a colder than normal microclimate	-high mineral potential -some patented land	-agreement area	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Sitch Creek	"	332	-represents a ground moraine	-1 patented property	-agreement/purchase	-none	"
Pigeon River Clay Plain Zone	"	2,870	-nature reserve zone for laVerendrye Park Reserve -represents a weakly broken plain of deep lime clay	-moderate timber and trapping conflict	-master planning	-none	"
Thompson Lake	"	129	-represents Pj on bedrock knoll, lakeshore marsh and mixed forest on moderate slope	-moderate timber, sport fish and residential development	-agreement area	-none	"
Devon Road Mesa	"	132	-I.B.P. site represents a diversity of habitat types of mesa topography	-high mineral potential and 50% of area is patented	-agreement area	-none	"
Fraleigh Lake	"	868	-represents a variety of good quality wetland habitat	-high wildlife conflict -moderate trapping, wild rice conflicts	-target test through D.L.U.P.	-none	"

# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Intola	Thunder Bay	28	-represents early stages of deglaciation and ice stagnation	-4 residences and moderate agricultural conflict	-possible boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Bowman Island	Nipigon	168	-represents 2 earth science themes -candidate was identified by I.B.P.	-moderate mining conflict	-target test through D.L.U.P. -discuss area with Mineral Resources Coordinator	-none	"
Pantagrue Creek	"	4,400	-represents 2 earth science themes	-moderate timber conflict	-target test through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Kabitotikwa River	"	3,584	-represents a high quality example of fluvial wetland habitat	-high trapping and wildlife conflict	-target test through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Humboldt Bay	"	1,600	-significant from a life science perspective	-high timber conflict -moderate mining conflict	-original reserve was approx. 29,543 ha -boundaries have been refined to 1,600 ha	-none	"

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Gravel River Park Reserve	Wapigon/Terrace Bay	557	-represents a fluvial landform/process theme	-moderate timber, mining, trapping, wildlife, mineral aggregate and high land tenure conflict	-a major part of the candidate is park reserve withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Pic River Mouth	Terrace Bay	200	-represents 2 earth science themes and 1 biophysio-graphic unit	-moderate timber, mining, residential development and native conflicts	-agreement and/or purchase	-none	"
Prairie River Mouth	"	290	-represents 2 earth science themes and 1 biophysio-graphic unit	-high mineral aggregate conflict -moderate mining conflict	-discuss area with Mineral Resources Coordinator	-none	"



# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Slate River	Thunder Bay	35.5	-black ash/elm association -metasediments and large concretions in shale (Rove Formation)	-patented	-purchase or agreement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Russell Point	"	37	-a lacustrine earth science landform/process theme -unique feature on the Lake Superior shoreline	-moderate aggregate potential -1 permanent residence	-purchase agreement	-none	"
Thunder Bay Lookout	"	1	-represents 2 earth science themes - a marine and a tectonic environment -(Upper Limestone Member, Gunflint formation)	-M.T.C. right-of-way	-agreement	-none	"
Whitefish Lake	"	607	-protects only example of wave-washed Proterozoic bedrock in 4W	-moderate timber and mineral potential -some patented land	-agreement	-none	"
Swamp Creek	"	1	-potential to represent two earth science themes -(tectonic and marine) -(Keweenaw lavas, etc.)	-M.T.C right-of-way	-agreement	-none	"
Arrowhead Peninsula Park Reserve	"	490	-protects almost pure red pine stand	-none	-master planning	-none	"

# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Dickson's Quarry	Thunder Bay	1	-protects 2 earth science themes; sill intrusion into flatlying sediments (Middle Algonkian period)	-moderate mineral potential -patented within City of Thunder Bay	-agreement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Loon Lake	"	1	-represents fast Taconite Submember and Algal Chert Submember and Upper Member of the Gunflint Formation	-patented land	-agreement	-none	"
Mosquito Creek	"	121	-represents black ash/elm on alluvial soil	-patented -potential for rural residential development	-agreement	-none	"
Rotalu	"	1	-represents Lower (West) Taconite Submember, Lower Member and Algal Chert Submember, etc.	-municipal right-of-way	-agreement	-none	"
Pardee Township	"	242	-represents a swamp dominated wetland and mesa-cuesta upland	-partially patented and Crown blocks	-agreement	-none	"
Pass Lake	"	1	-represents Pass Lake Formation, Sibley Group	-patented (R.R. right-of-way and quarry)	-agreement	-none	"
Pearson Township	"	768	-represents an excellent example of a wetland dominated by swamp community	-moderate mineral potential -some patented	-agreement	-none	"

# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Ple Island	Thunder Bay	40	-I.B.P. site which represents an Island mesa site type	-moderate mineral potential -patented	-agreement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Red Sucker Point	Terrace Bay	300	-represents a raised cobble beach dating to Hlplssing stage of Timiskaming Interstadial	-moderate mineral potential -on C.P.R. property	-agreement	-none	"
Channel Island	"	10	-represents a type section of Rossport Formation	-moderate mineral potential	-master planning	-none	"
Cobhnosh Island	"	90	-represents series of raised cobble beaches (Timiskaming Interstadial)	-patented to Ontario Paper	-agreement, exchange or purchase	-none	"
Albert Lake (Mplgon Mesa)		111	-I.B.P. site having potential to represent the mesa/cuesta environment	-moderate mineral potential	-master planning	-none	"
Kama IIII	"	10	-represents marine exposed mudstone and tectonic mesa of Proterozoic rock	-none	---	-none	"
Kama IIIII	"	1	-represents Kama IIII	-none	---	-none	"
Paradise Island	"	48	-represents a small-sized raised beach material and a rare prairie plant	-none	---	-none	"

# CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Puff Island,	Nipigon	2	-represents thick unit of boulder conglomerates (Osler Group)	-none	---	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Shesheeb Bay	"	10	-represents approximately 300 basic lava flows of the Osler Group	-moderate mineral potential	-master planning	-none	"





NORTHERN REGION

# NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

SITE REGION/DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E1	Pierre-Bontrouail Res. (Cochrane District)	17,032 (20% water)	-Medium Backcountry capability -Medium facility based camping potential -High Life Science values	-former Timber Conflict resolved -low to medium mineral potential	-compensation paid to Abitibi for removal from timber licence -extensive review of proposal -boundaries altered and size reduced	-local public reaction positive -negotiated with Abitibi Company	-approved as Park Reserve via SE054 -recommend be made a Natural Environment Park for 3E1
3E3	Long Point Reserve (Cochrane District)	2,552 (2% water)	-Peninsula on Lake Abitibi -Historic Values and Life Science Values -High recreational potential Kettle Lakes & Beaches	-high mineral potential -Existing claims within area	-proposed park classification changed to Natural Environment to permit controlled exploration -size reduced by 40% to permit staking	-no specific comments received on this area	-recommend as Park Reserve 3E3
3E5	Minaamabi Lake Reserve (Chapleau District)	7,000 (10% water)	-High backcountry capability -Life Science & Cultural Values medium -Consolidates Park holdings on Lake -Ideal staging area for Minaamabi River Waterway	-medium Forestry potential -high mineral potential in 10% of area -The Brumavick House Band Land Dispute reported on	-both existing park and Reserve realigned and reduced in size by 25% -to reduce mining and timber conflicts -Timber issue negotiated	-local public reaction positive	-negotiations satisfactory to all parties -recommend as addition to existing Park
3E5	The Shoula Reserve (Chapleau District)	6,227 (8% water)	-Medium wetlands features -medium backcountry potential -High Historic Res. -Nicholson Townsite	-medium productive forestland -low mineral potential -cottage and resort at north end	-purchase of land may not be needed -timber issued can be negotiated	-cottage and resort operator adjacent to Park fear expropriation	-recommend as Park Reserve plus add to existing should park

CANDIDATE WILDERNESS PARKS IN SITE REGION 2E

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2E	Kesagami Lake (Cochrane District)	54,166 (45% water)	-Back Country Travel Potential - Lake & River -High Earth Science Potential	- High Mineral Potential in Central Part of Reserve 30% of the area	- Boundaries altered to align with shoreline which releases large area of Greenstone Belt to exploration - Permit control in remaining high mineral potential zone	Only general comments from Mining sector objecting in principle to land withdrawal	- Recommend as park reserve for future wilderness park in Site Region 2E
2E	Mammamattawa (Hearst District)	25,000 (3% water)	-Historic Trading Post -Confluence of 3 large rivers	- Low Forestry Potential - Medium Mineral Potential	- Dropped due to mineral potential and low recreational and natural features	Non Sought	- Dropped



# WATERWAY PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
0E 1E1	Severn R. (Moosonee Dist.)	282 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only major waterway in Site District 1E1</li> <li>- Representative of natural Features undisturbed</li> <li>- High back country capability</li> <li>- Extends into N.W. Region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some non-conforming native use but minimal impact</li> <li>- Some long term hydro potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unnecessary as native use of area will be accommodated</li> <li>- Ont. Hydro has minimal interest in this area for next 25+ years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no specific comments</li> <li>- still to be discussed in detail with local native groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- recommend as waterway park reserve for Site District 1E1</li> </ul>
2E1	Otoskwin- Attawapiskat River	231 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High Natural Values (e.g. Limestone-Karst)</li> <li>- Medium Back-Country Capability</li> <li>- Extends into N.C. Reg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some non-conforming Native Use but minimal impact</li> <li>- Limited hydro potential over long term 25+ yrs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unnecessary as native use of area will be accommodated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no specific comments</li> <li>- still to be discussed in detail with local natives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- recommend as waterway park reserve for Site Dist. 2E1</li> </ul>

# WATERWAY PARK PROPOSAL

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2E2 3E1 3E2 3E3 3E5	Missinaibi Chap. Hrst. Kap. Moosnee	556 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representation for 5 Site Districts in Two Regions</li> <li>- High canoeing potential</li> <li>- Provincially significant resource</li> <li>- provincially significant historical resources,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resource Extraction Conflicts - timber and possibly mineral</li> <li>- Medium hydro potential 2 sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reserve has interim mgt. plan</li> <li>- extensive public participation</li> <li>- 400' shoreline res. established by Order-In-Council</li> <li>- S.F.P.P. Co. supportive</li> <li>- further expansions subject to Master Plan Process and SLUP Review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- extensive comments received of wide range of public groups</li> <li>- strong support from recreational groups</li> <li>- very few negative comments from other sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Park Reserve approved via SE054</li> <li>- Recommend establishing as water-way park when SLUP is approved</li> </ul>
2E3	Little Abitibi R. Coch. Dist.	77 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representation for Site District 2E3</li> <li>- Medium back country capability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low forestry potential</li> <li>- No conflict with Ont. Hydro plans</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No specific comments received</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recommend Establishing Waterway Park when SLUP is approved</li> </ul>
3E6 4E5	Larder R. K.L. Dist.	50 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representative of Site District 3E6</li> <li>- Medium Earth Science Values</li> <li>- Medium Recreation Capability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High mineral potential area</li> <li>- Patented land conflicts at both ends</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permit controlled Exploration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No specific comments received</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recommend Establishing Waterway Park when SLUP is approved</li> <li>- Recommend as Waterway Park Res. for 3E6 and 4E5</li> </ul>

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E	Pukaskwa National Park	165,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent Back Country Travel</li> <li>- Historical and Archaeological Sites</li> <li>- Canoeing and Viewing Potential</li> <li>- Good Representation of West Sector of 3E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little Development</li> <li>- Medium Mineral Potential</li> </ul>	Lands Transferred To Federal Government	Public Comment To Be Sought In Master Planning Process By Parks Canada	National Park Will Achieve Wilderness Objectives For 4E
3E5	Little Missinaibi Lake (Chapleau District)	46,629 (25% water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historic and Archaeological Potential</li> <li>- High Back Country Travel Potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of Productive Forestland</li> <li>- Mineral Potential High in 10% of area</li> </ul>	<p>W</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boundaries aligned and reduced to shoreline reserve</li> <li>- Reduced conflicts by reducing size of adjacent Missinaibi Prov. Park Reserve to facilitate Forestry and Exploration</li> </ul>	No specific comments received	Recommend as park reserve as wilderness zone for 3E and add to existing Missinaibi Lake Park

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
	Pattinson Twp. (Chapleau District)	1.2	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Hobson Twp. (Cochrane District)	4 Ha.	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Hobson Twp. (Cochrane District)	.7	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Valentine Twp. (Cochrane District)	1.5	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Valentine Twp. (Cochrane District)	2.4	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Valentine Twp. (Cochrane District)	2.4	-Provincially significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve



SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
	Pitt Twp. (Chapleau District)	2.4	-Provincially significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Benah Twp. (Cochrane District)	1.2	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Wilkie Twp. (Cochrane District)	1.2	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Sanborn Twp. (Kapuskaing District)	100	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Thackeray Twp. (Kirkland Lake District)	90	-Regionally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- Low forest productivity in vicinity	- None anticipated to be necessary	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Ben Nevils Twp. (Kirkland Lake District)	.25	-Provincially significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None	- None	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E2	Ekwan River (Moosonee District)	8	- Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	-None anticipated	- N/A	-None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Albany River (Moosonee District)	3.2	- Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	-None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Albany River (Moosonee District)	2.8	- Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	-None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Nagagami Lake	1,653	- Diverse, extensive representation of peatland, loamland, riparian and lacustrine ecosystems - Contributes to regional representation requirements	- Low forestry potential	- Unnecessary	- None Sought	- Retain as nature reserve candidate

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E	Evelyn Twp. Timmins Dist.	3.6 ha	Provincially Significant Earth Science Site	None	None Required	None Sought	Establish as Park Reserve
2E	Kwataboahagan River Moosonee	1.0 ha	Provincially Significant Earth Science Site	None	None Required	None Sought	Establish as Park Reserve

# CANDIDATE RECREATION PARKS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E	Dana-Jowsey (Timmins District)	2547 (30% water)	- High Day Use and Camping capability near Timmins urban market - Supply deficit forecast for late 1980's	- Low to Moderate Forest Potential - Moderate to High Mineral Potential	- Part of area still open to staking - further inventory required to fully evaluate potential - Some boundary adjustment possible	- None Sought	- Retain as park reserve
3E	La Motte Lake (Gogama District)	506 (30% water)	- High day use and camping capability - adjacent to Hwy 144 between Timmins and Sudbury - No current provincial park supply in Gogama District	- No conflicts anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Retain as park reserve
4E	Biscotasing (Chapleau District)	1147	- Good camping potential - provides access to high quality boating, fishing, canoeing - good trail potential	- Moderate to High forestry capability - Moderate to High mineral potential	- Area defined but not withdrawn - potential exists to alter proposal to minimize conflicts	- None Sought	- Retain as Candidate



CANDIDATE HISTORICAL PARKS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2E	Old Fort Albany (Moosonee District)	4	- Provincially significant historic site - early site of H.B.C. Post dates back to approx. 1675 A.D.	- None anticipated	- None required	- None Sought	- Retain as park reserve

NORTHEASTERN REGION



CANDIDATE WILDERNESS PARKS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E	Lady Evelyn Smoothwater Lakes	74,500 (11% water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-high canoe tripping, hiking capability</li> <li>-medium representation of the natural diversity of the site region</li> <li>-numerous special features</li> <li>-accessible to major populations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Temagami Indian land encompasses area - no disposition of Crown land</li> <li>-Mineral potential of the area is not clearly understood (at present no staking or recording)</li> <li>-2 volume agreements cover part of the proposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-boundaries have been adjusted leaving out high mineral potential</li> <li>-require phasing out period for timber operations</li> <li>-clarification of Indian interest</li> <li>-more factual data on socio-economic impact required</li> </ul>	<p>Considerable public response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Industry against</li> <li>-Local communities wary of economic impact of designation</li> <li>-enthusiastically supported by park interest groups and some local outfitters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recommend further study of socio-economic impact</li> </ul>



# WATERWAY PARKS - PROPOSED CANDIDATES

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E6 4E5	Larder River K.L. Dist.	50 km	-Representative of Site District 3E6 -Medium Earth Science Values -Medium Recreation Capability	-High mineral potential -Patented land conflicts at both ends	-Permit controlled exploration	-No specific com- ments received	-Recommend esta- blishing Waterway Park Reserve
4E4 5E4	Sturgeon River	6,250	-Excellent canoe tripping -Some segments with good white water -Represents two site district -No known significant cultural features	-Some potential for Hydro Power generation probably not economi- cally feasible without local demand -Entire proposal lies within the Bear Island Indian Land Claim	-Some negotiations may be necessary -Awaiting negotiated or legal settlement	- None	-Recommend esta- blishment as waterway park reserve
4E4	Makobe-Grays Rivers	2,992	-Excellent canoe tripping, good linkages with Lady Evelyn-Temagami canoe route system -Good representation of site district	-Entire proposal lies within the Bear Island Indian Land Claim	-Awaiting negotiated or legal settlement	- None sought	-Recommend esta- blishment as waterway park reserve
5E5, 7	French River		-Excellent small craft boating in segments -Excellent canoe tripping in segments -Very significant natural values -Good representation of historical themes	-Significant number of alienations -481 patents -1 potential Hydro site (Five Mile Rapids) -Existing pattern of use well established	-Majority of conflicts could be resolved through negotiations and discussion as part of land use planning process	-No special comments received	-Recommend that this proposal be retained as a waterway park candidate

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

SITE REGION/DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E	Nichipicoten Island	18,364 (7% water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-spectacular scenery</li> <li>-unique flora and forest association (due to islands isolation and lake modified climate)</li> <li>-high historic resources in Indian legends, pioneering resources</li> <li>-medium earth science</li> <li>-less area than minimum requirement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Island has not been explored intensively in modern times, untested possibility of large tonnage low-grade copper-nickel deposits and copper-zinc-silver deposits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-permit controlled exploration of high potential zone</li> </ul>	None sought	-recommend as Park Reserve for future natural environment park
4E3	Aubrey Falls Park Reserve	6,880 (20% water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-medium representation of Forest succession after fire, and glacial and post glacial features</li> <li>-Aubrey Falls spectacular viewing</li> <li>-good facility based capability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-no significant conflicts</li> <li>-boundaries require some adjustment to better represent site. However, no increase in total area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-minor adjustment of boundaries</li> </ul>	None	-recommend realignment of boundaries of the existing park reserve
5E1	Mississagi Delta *	4,011 (53% water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-riverine habitats and associated species</li> <li>-spanning route for pickerel, pink salmon and sturgeon</li> <li>-medium development capability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mississagi Indian Band seeking additional land for reserve</li> <li>-Eldorado Nuclear refinery under construction immediately east of site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-must await negotiated settlement</li> <li>Impact cannot be assessed at this time</li> </ul>	Opponents of refinery indicate that refinery will prevent development of park	-recommend as Park Reserve for Nature Reserve pending identification of refinery impact

\* - Belongs in Nature Reserve Class Park Candidate Category

(CONT'D)

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES (cont'd)

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5E2	Vidal Bay	7,226	-good example of north shore coastal environment of Manitoulin Island -medium potential sport fishery -Indian burial ground -medium facility based capability	-no significant conflicts -land is owned by Ontario Power -considerable amount of unnecessary acreage	-Reduce size of propo- sal and realign boundaries	None	-recommend reduction in size of proposal and realignment of boundaries
5E3	La Cloche Park Reserve	6,400 (40% water)	-site of the La Cloche fur trade post -documented Aboriginal habitation -flora and fauna represent- ation on SE3 -good development potential	-no significant conflicts -minor boundary realign- ment would permit utilization of timber resources	-minor realignment of boundaries required	None	-recommend minor adjustments to park reserve boundary
5E4	Wanapitei Park Reserve	2,790 (20% water)	-regionally significant earth and life science features -many environments with potential for developing into representative features -high facility based potential -very significant in meet- ing future camping and day needs in Sudbury	-no significant conflicts	N/A	Considerable local support	-recommended as Park Reserve
5E5	Restoule Reserve	467 (2% water)	-supporting area to existing park	-no significant conflicts	N/A	None sought	-recommend retain as Park Reserve

# Candidate Nature Reserves

DATE ACTION/ DECISION	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E1	Pothole Park Reserve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- day use recreation potential, scenic viewing</li> <li>- glacial/post glacial river scour holes in granite bedrock</li> <li>- representative riparian communities upstream of the pothole features</li> </ul>	- there were some timber commitments in the area	- the size of the area was reduced to 258ha to remove conflict areas	- no general public input	-this property is proposed as a nature reserve
5E1	Mississagi Delta		See earlier Sheet	(Natural Environment Proposed Park Candidates)			



# HISTORICAL PARK PROPOSAL

SITE REGION/DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E1	Michipicoten Post	311-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indian Habitation Site c. 1100 yrs bp</li> <li>- 2 cent rise of fur trade post use</li> <li>- New France c.1725-c.1763</li> <li>- Independent Trader c.1767-c.1783</li> <li>- Northwest Company 1783-1821</li> <li>- Hudson Bay Company 1821-1829</li> <li>- 1829-1904</li> <li>- day-use and overnight use potential: Lake Superior vistas and beach combing, fishing on the lake and Michipicoten River; hiking and canoeing; heritage appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- campground development would compete with private operations within 5 km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no overnight facilities would be developed</li> <li>- exclude lands with viable timber and mineral potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- public support for protection, regular maintenance of day-use fishing and picnicking</li> <li>- the restoration and/or interpretation of history would interest highway travelers and encourage them to stay in the area with spin-offs to tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- there is a need to formalize management of the site as archaeological/historical and natural values are presently misused in certain areas (e.g. Post Site artifact scavengers, Driftwood Beach 4 wheel drive traffic)</li> <li>- day use development to encourage highway travellers to stop at this provincially significant site and stimulate tourist spending in the area.</li> </ul>

# RECREATION PARK PROPOSAL

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E4	W. B. Greenwood	to be deter- mined	- water based recreation potential	- the original park reserve would have met with opposition from forest industry and mining interests	- reduction of area to exclude high conflict areas and still re- tain integral park resources	- there is a need for day-use and camp- ground development to accommodate local populations (e.g. Haileybury)	- recommend a major reduction in the reserve and concentrate on a recreation class park to meet resident and tourist needs



SOUTHERN ONTARIO





NEW WILDERNESS PROPOSALS IN SITE REGION 5E: SOUTHERN ONTARIO

<u>Area</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Wilderness Proposal</u>
Bon Echo (Eastern Region)	Natural Environment Provincial Park	expand park boundaries to add a wilderness zone
Brown-Wilson Magnetawan (Algonquin Region)	these two contiguous areas are a mixture of park reserve and crown land.	these two areas are jointly proposed as one wilderness park
Blackstone Harbour (Algonquin Region)	park reserve	natural environment park containing a wilderness zone

Summary of Existing and Proposed Waterway  
Representation in Southern Ontario

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
5-7	A, C		Magnetewan		CORT
5-8	A		Hardy L. (Nat. Env. Park)	East <del>am</del> R.	
5-9	A	Algonquin (Nat. Env. Park)	Upper Madawaska Ragged Falls	Opeongo Oxtongue R.	
5-10	A	Algonquin (Nat. Env. Park)		Bonnechere R. Pettawawa/ Baron R.	
5-11	A, E		Lower Madawaska		Mississ
5-12	A			Ottawa R. (Chenal du Rocher Fendu)	
6-1	SW, C				Grand
6-2	SW				Rankin Saugeen
6-3	SW				Georgi Shore Rankin
6-4	SW				Georgi Shore
6-5	SW, C				
6-6	C				CORTS Nottaw

(cont'd)

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
6-7	C, E				
6-8	C, E				Trent-Severn (CORTS)
6-9	C, A, E				Trent-Severn (CORTS)
6-10	E			Otter Lake to Charleston Lake (E)	Rideau (CORTS) St. Lawrence
6-11	E				Rideau (CORTS) St. Lawrence Mississippi
6-12	E				St. Lawrence Ottawa Rideau (CORTS)
6-13	C, E				Bay of Quinte (CORTS)
6-14	SW				Georgian Bay Shore
6-15	E				
7-1	SW				St. Clair R. Thames R.
7-2	SW, C				Niagara (NPC) Grand St. Clair R. Thames R.
7-3	C				Niagara(NPC)
7-4	C				Credit
7-5	C, SW				Thames R.



Recommended Waterways (Waterway & Natural Environment Parks)  
Park Reserves and Proposals

Recommended Waterways (Algonquin Region)	Site District	Current Status	Comments
Magnetewan	5-7	Park Reserve	Waterway Park initially. Pos later incorporation into Magnetewan Wilderness
East (Williamsport to Hwy. 11)	5-8	Proposal (Crown/ Private)	Add to Arrowhead Park
Hardy Lake	5-8	Park Reserve	Proposed Nat. Env. Park. Help represent Muskoka Lakes.
Upper Madawaska	5-9	Park Reserve	Waterway Park
Opeongo R.	5-9	Proposal (Crown land)	Establish as reserve, then Waterway Park
( Oxtongue River ( Algonquin to Hwy. 60) ( (	5-9	Park Proposal (Crown land)	Waterway Park
( Ragged Falls (	5-9	Park Reserve	Incorporate into Oxtongue River Waterway
Bonnechere River (Algonquin Park to Round Lake Park)	5-10	Park Proposal (Crown/private)	Establish Waterway Park Reser
Lower Madawaska	5-11	Park Reserve	Waterway Park (Approved by Cabinet as new park)

APPENDIX G

BASE LEVEL DATA SHEETS  
PROPOSED CANDIDATES



NORTHWESTERN REGION











Overall Conflict Rating	HIGH
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[illegible][illegible]

CANDIDATE PARK LAKE OF THE WOODS

PROPOSED CLASS	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	OPTION 1
SITE REGION	35 - 127	AREA 16390 ha
		STATUS 'PROPOSED' 'AMENDMENT'

### PORT FRANCES & KENORA DISTRICTS

[illegible]

Pauline Croon Management Unit

CANDIDATE PARK	LAKE OF THE WOODS	OPTION 2
PROPOSED CLASS	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	STATUS
SITE REGION 55-2	AREA 9059 ha	PROPOSED CANDIDATE

## MONT FRANCES &amp; VENOBA DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring	Wad Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
ACMile No licenses /companies dependent on area Annual po- tential pro- duction con- sider W.G. 550 units/yr HMD W.G. 1200 units/yr Removal of area should have little or no effect	unknown mineral potential	assuming Lake of the Woods ex- cluded, no concerns	assuming Lake of the Woods ex- cluded, no concerns	Portions of 2 traplines (non-native)	-----	-----	assuming Lake of the Woods ex- cluded, no concerns	waterfowl hunting pre- sents is moderate- high May be a conflict	low potential	-----

**thirteen Crown Management Unit**

CANDIDATE PARK			MEDICAL LAKE	
PROPOSED CLASS		NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
SITE REGION	15	AREA	10600 ha	
				OPTION 1 & 2
				STATUS
				PROPOSED CANDIDATE

## CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

[illegible]

## AT 11413018.5

REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 20 - MANITOU KLEONA DRIFT COMPLEX & L.U. 31 - RAINT HIVER CAR CAMP - JAWA DISTRICTS 1 & 2 OF SITE REGION 53. INCLUDES PRAIRIE VEGETATION, LAKE AGASSIZ SHOWLINES, CONTAMINATED SOILS AND ACHIEVEMENT OF DAY USE AND CAR CAMPING TARGETS.

Cottaging	Wad Nlce	Wlddle	Mineral Aggragate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
----	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	waterfowl hunting pressure is moderate-high May be a conflict	----	----	----	wild rice trapping	unorganized all Crown land ( LUP)	----	----
Overall Conflict Rating									Low

**Journal of Management Education**

CONTRIBUTES  
TO ACHIEVEMENT OF DAY USE & CAR CAMPING RECREATION TARGETS.

## MONT FRANCES &amp; VENEZIA DISTRICTS

Collapsing	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
---	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	waterfowl hunting pressure is moderate-high May be a conflict	low potential	---	---	wild rice trapping	unorganized all Crown land	---	---
Overall Conflict Rating: LOW									

**thirteen Crown Management Unit**

ATTRIBUTES	OUTSTANDING DAY USE POTENTIAL & EXCELLENT CAR CAMPING OPPORTUNITIES TO SATISFY RECREATION & TOURISM TARGET. SHORTFALL BASED ON NEW COMMUNITY.
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## CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Collaring	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
----	----	significant amount of hunting pressure. Native hunting possible problem	high aggregate potential	----	----	hunting trapping	unorganized numerous mining claims Crown land	possible utility corridor Lake St. Joseph, Pickle Lake area potential town-site in proposal.	Hwy 599 - is the easterly boundary. Lake St. Joseph, Rayway Study has a proposed route through area



SITE REGION	45-5, 3W-2	AREA	40650 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE
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CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						IGNACE, DAYKIN, ATIKOON, FORT FRANCES DISTRICTS					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
Licensed to GLFP & BC Licences OCL's Some area withdrawn under English River PMA.	High-moderate Little Turtle Lake /Salch Lake/ & McNamara. Exploration moderate areas of high & moderate potential. (exclude Little Turtle Lake.	Should be no conflict.	----	Portions of 12 trap-lines (2 native)	4 outposts 9+ boat caches	-----	Jones Lake, Little Turtle Lake & Turtle River major producers native	Both moose & deer population can expect some opposition from hunters Jones Lake, Eltrut & Lake areas & tourist camp (Boves Camp)	scattered areas of high moderate	-----	----
Allocated wood conifer 1981-82 - 85-86 F.P. 5680 units/yr, Ignace N/A. (Volume agreement between MNR - Boise for 3000 units/yr. At the present time Districts feels it can meet its committed if deleted.)											

CANDIDATE PARK	PIPESTONE RIVER NORTH
PROPOSED CLASS	WATERWAY
SITE REGION	2W-3
AREA	136,930
OPTION	1 & 2
STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
unlicensed (expansion area) Annual production con- diction con- lifer M.G. 5762 units/yr conflict entire park would have to be excluded to resolve conflict.	30 - 40% high 30 - 40% low-moderate Most active exploration area in S.L. Very high direct fishing fact fishing (native)	Very small portion of Munnawin Lake lies in post West portion of candidate Not large enough to directly affect fishing (native)	moderate use Forester Lake (out-post) Very good outpost lake	Portions of 7 traplines (native)	5 outposts	-----	-----	Moderate-high use hunting pre-harvest fluc-tuates Area around Forester Lake receives heaviest use area. Potential problem re native hunting.	Good potential in south. May be required for access roads to Opapimisk Lake	-----	----

CANDIDATE PARK	ENGLISH RIVER EAST
PROPOSED CLASS	WATERWAY
SITE REGION	45-3, 3W-2
AREA	35750 ha
OPTION	2 /
STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						IGNACE & SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICTS					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
Licensed to GLFP & Abitibi bi Remander in SICMU Allocated cut (conifer 22000 units /2 yrs Scheduled to be harvested 1984-86. Impact of proposed park could be less on S.L. side by decreasing backshore distance to 1000'. Could be substantial impact on English River F.M.A./any withdrawals would have to be negotiated with company.	approximate-ly 15% of area is moderate mineral potential Some claim activity	2 licences (Barrel & Souden) non-native	Not a concern	Portion of 1 trapline (non-native)	1 lodge 6 outposts 11 boat caches	6 private cottages	Yes, non-native & recreational	the 2 lodges operate for moose hunting Can expect conflict Waterway used as access to hunting areas. Popular hunting area	good aggregate potential	-----	----

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						AGUTIA MORATHE (CENTRAL)					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
Licensed to GLFP & BC Licences OCL's Some area withdrawn under English River PMA.	High-moderate Little Turtle Lake /Salch Lake/ & McNamara. Exploration moderate areas of high & moderate potential. (exclude Little Turtle Lake.	Should be no conflict.	----	Portions of 12 trap-lines (2 native)	4 outposts 9+ boat caches	-----	Jones Lake, Little Turtle Lake & Turtle River major producers native	Both moose & deer population can expect some opposition from hunters Jones Lake, Eltrut & Lake areas & tourist camp (Boves Camp)	scattered areas of high moderate	-----	----
Allocated wood conifer 1981-82 - 85-86 F.P. 5680 units/yr, Ignace N/A. (Volume agreement between MNR - Boise for 3000 units/yr. At the present time Districts feels it can meet its committed if deleted.)											

ATTRIBUTES	REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 19 - AGUTIA MORATHE (CENTRAL) INCLUDES AN AREA OF SIGNIFICANT SAND DUNES & WOULD MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO REPRESENTATION OF GLACIAL, LACUSTRINE & AEGOLIAN PROCESSES/LANDFORM THEMES. 6500 BACKCOUNTRY WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.
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CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						AGUTIA MORATHE (CENTRAL)					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
unlicensed (expansion area) Annual production con- diction con- lifer M.G. 5762 units/yr conflict entire park would have to be excluded to resolve conflict.	30 - 40% high 30 - 40% low-moderate Most active exploration area in S.L. Very high direct fishing fact fishing (native)	Very small portion of Munnawin Lake lies in post West portion of candidate Not large enough to directly affect fishing (native)	moderate use Forester Lake (out-post) Very good outpost lake	Portions of 7 traplines (native)	5 outposts	-----	-----	Moderate-high use hunting pre-harvest fluc-tuates Area around Forester Lake receives heaviest use area. Potential problem re native hunting.	Good potential in south. May be required for access roads to Opapimisk Lake	-----	----

ATTRIBUTES	28,000 BACKCOUNTRY, NON WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. PART OF MAJOR EXPLORATION & FUR TRADE ROUTE.
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CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						AGUTIA MORATHE (CENTRAL)					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
Licensed to GLFP & Abitibi bi Remander in SICMU Allocated cut (conifer 22000 units /2 yrs Scheduled to be harvested 1984-86. Impact of proposed park could be less on S.L. side by decreasing backshore distance to 1000'. Could be substantial impact on English River F.M.A./any withdrawals would have to be negotiated with company.	approximate-ly 15% of area is moderate mineral potential Some claim activity	2 licences (Barrel & Souden) non-native	Not a concern	Portion of 1 trapline (non-native)	1 lodge 6 outposts 11 boat caches	6 private cottages	Yes, non-native & recreational	the 2 lodges operate for moose hunting Can expect conflict Waterway used as access to hunting areas. Popular hunting area	good aggregate potential	-----	----

SITE REGION	45-5, 3W-2	AREA	40650 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE
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CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						IGNACE, DAYKIN, ATIKOON, FORT FRANCES DISTRICTS					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
Licensed to GLFP & BC Licences OCL's Some area withdrawn under English River PMA.	High-moderate Little Turtle Lake /Salch Lake/ & McNamara. Exploration moderate areas of high & moderate potential. (exclude Little Turtle Lake.	Should be no conflict.	----	Portions of 12 trap-lines (2 native)	4 outposts 9+ boat caches	-----	Jones Lake, Little Turtle Lake & Turtle River major producers native	Both moose & deer population can expect some opposition from hunters Jones Lake, Eltrut & Lake areas & tourist camp (Boves Camp)	scattered areas of high moderate	-----	----
Allocated wood conifer 1981-82 - 85-86 F.P. 5680 units/yr, Ignace N/A. (Volume agreement between MNR - Boise for 3000 units/yr. At the present time Districts feels it can meet its committed if deleted.)											

ATTRIBUTES	REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 19 - AGUTIA MORATHE (CENTRAL) INCLUDES AN AREA OF SIGNIFICANT SAND DUNES & WOULD MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO REPRESENTATION OF GLACIAL, LACUSTRINE & AEGOLIAN PROCESSES/LANDFORM THEMES. 6500 BACKCOUNTRY WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.
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CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						AGUTIA MORATHE (CENTRAL)					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
unlicensed (expansion area) Annual production con- diction con- lifer M.G. 5762 units/yr conflict entire park would have to be excluded to resolve conflict.	30 - 40% high 30 - 40% low-moderate Most active exploration area in S.L. Very high direct fishing fact fishing (native)	Very small portion of Munnawin Lake lies in post West portion of candidate Not large enough to directly affect fishing (native)	moderate use Forester Lake (out-post) Very good outpost lake	Portions of 7 traplines (native)	5 outposts	-----	-----	Moderate-high use hunting pre-harvest fluc-tuates Area around Forester Lake receives heaviest use area. Potential problem re native hunting.	Good potential in south. May be required for access roads to Opapimisk Lake	-----	----

ATTRIBUTES	28,000 BACKCOUNTRY, NON WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. PART OF MAJOR EXPLORATION & FUR TRADE ROUTE.
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CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						AGUTIA MORATHE (CENTRAL)					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture
Licensed to GLFP & Abitibi bi Remander in SICMU Allocated cut (conifer 22000 units /2 yrs Scheduled to be harvested 1984-86. Impact of proposed park could be less on S.L. side by decreasing backshore distance to 1000'. Could be substantial impact on English River F.M.A./any withdrawals would have to be negotiated with company.	approximate-ly 15% of area is moderate mineral potential Some claim activity	2 licences (Barrel & Souden) non-native	Not a concern	Portion of 1 trapline (non-native)	1 lodge 6 outposts 11 boat caches	6 private cottages	Yes, non-native & recreational	the 2 lodges operate for moose hunting Can expect conflict Waterway used as access to hunting areas. Popular hunting area	good aggregate potential	-----	----

Overall Conflict Rating	MODERATE
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Overall Conflict Rating	HIGH DEFERRED
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Overall Conflict Rating	MODERATE
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Overall Conflict Rating	HIGH DEFERRED
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Overall Conflict Rating	MODERATE
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Overall Conflict Rating	HIGH DEFERRED
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CANDIDATE PARK	PIPESTONE RIVER SOUTH	OPTION	2
PROPOSED CLASS	WALKWAY		
SITE REGION	35	AREA	93,070
		STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT												
Timber	Meat	Commercial fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicensed (expansion areas) Annual potential production offer W.G. 29622 units/yr	low-moderate mineral potential	----	Not a concern	A number of traps/lines in proposed park area	3 outposts (LUP)	----	----	Potential problem area for native people hunting Beavers Moderate-high hunting pressure (outposts) resident use Pickle Lake	Good aggregate potential	----	----	Hunting	Unorganized Crown Land (LUP)	----	
Overall Conflict Rating															
LOW															

CANDIDATE PARK	SEVERN RIVER	ATTRIBUTES  REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 5 - BEARSKIN DRUMLIN FIELD, 6 - MUSKAT DAM LAKE CLAYS, 8 - BIG TROUT - KINGFISHER GROUND MORaine. FUR TRADE ROUTE SINCE 1631. ONE OF LARGEST & LONGEST RIVERS IN ONTARIO & CONTAINS A DIVERSE COLLECTION OF FLUVIAL PROCESSES & LANDFORMS. 35,000 BACKCOUNTRY/MILLENNIUM RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.
PROPOSED CLASS	WATERWAY	
SITE REGION 25-167.35	AREA 310350 ha	
PROPOSED STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE		

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wetlands	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
not in a licence area	Moderate to high Remainder unknown	6 licences (native) Not actively fished	Fat Lake sport fish potential Little present use	Portions of 16 trap-lines (native)	1 outpost (12 miles N of Deer Lake)	----	----	Potential problems re hunting & natives Area likely receives a significant amount of use by natives.	Good potential	----	----	Close proximity to a number of reserves & Indian settlements	Unorganized Crown Land (LUP)	Polar Gas Pipeline proposal cuts across from Deer Lake to Sandy Lake &	Float plane base Winter roads from Deer Lake to Sandy Lake
20 claims. Several areas of great potential. Definite conflict.				Actively fished (Favourable Angermer Finger) With new fish packing facilities at Windigo Lake Commercial fishing likely to become more important.											

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH DEFERRED

CANDIDATE PARK		SEVERN RIVER	
PROPOSED CLASS	WATERWAY		
SITE REGION	2M-162.35	AREA	329050 ha
OPTION		2	
STATUS		PROPOSED CANDIDATE	

COMPLECT IDENTIFICATION

FROM LOCATION & RED BART. ELEMENTS

ATTRIBUTES

REPRESENTATION OF L.U. 4, SANDY LAKE BASIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 5 - BEARSKIN DRINKIN FIELD, 6 - MISERA - DAM LAKE CLAYS, 8 - BIG TROUT - KINGFISHER GRAND MORNINE. FUR TRADE ROUTE SINCE 1631. ONE OF LARGEST & LONGEST RIVERS IN ONTARIO & CONTAINS A DIVERSE COLLECTION OF FLUVIAL PROCESSES & LANDFORMS. 15,000 BACK-COUNTRY/WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

Timber	Mining	Commercial fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wild Rice	Wadlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Not in a licence area	Moderate to high remainder unknown	6 licences (native) Not actively fished	Fat Lake sport fish potential Little pres-ent use	Portions of 16 trap-lines (native)	1 outpost (12 miles W of Deer Lake brought ef-fect if camp excluded.	----	-----	Potential problem re hunting & natives Area likely receives a significant amount of use by na-tives.	Good poten-tial	-----	-----	Close proximity to a number of reserves & Indian settlements	Unorganised Crown Land (LUP)	Polar Gas Pipeline proposal cuts across proposed path at Asipqubah Lake, Ont. Hydro has identified 5 sites on Severn having hydro potential - uncertain as to exact location. One site on the north coast.	Float plane base Winter Roads
20 claims. Several areas of peat potential.	Any major comp-	with new fish packing facilities at Windigo Lake Commercial fishing likely to become more important.		Actively fished (Favourable Angermyr finger)								Natives dependent on area			

CANDIDATE PARK		WANITU MOUNDS		OPTION 1 & 2			
PROPOSED CLASS		HISTORICAL		STATUS		PROPOSED CANDIDATE	
SITE REGION		55-1		AREA		103 ha	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				ATTRIBUTES											
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Scort Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	Excellent aggregate potential	----	----	Pro: protects an area important to their culture	Organized municipality 65 ha acquired 37 ha patented remains to be acquired.	----	----
				OVERALL CONFLICT RATING HIGH											

REPRESENTS A COMPLEX OF LAUREL BURIAL MOUNDS, ONE OF WHICH IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN CANADA, ALSO EXHIBITS A WELL DEFINED LAUREL HABITATION AREA DATING BACK TO APPROXIMATELY 200 B.C. NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT. BEST KNOWN AREA IN ONTARIO TO REPRESENT THE LAUREL PEOPLES HISTORICAL THEM SEQUEST OF THE INDIGENOUS SETTLERS.

[illegible]

CANDIDATE PARK				SACHIGO HILLS		EXEMPLARY OF BOULDER RECURVED SVIT (MONADIC THROUGHPUT) OF SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE TO NATIVE PEOPLE									
PROPOSED CLASS		NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2		STATUS									
SITE REGION		AREA 3800 ha		PROPOSED CANDIDATE											
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						STOUR LOOKOUT DISTRICT									
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wild Rice	Widlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
not in a licence area	unknown mineral potential due to overburden	Commercial Fish	no significant water bodies	traplines native	----	----	----	hunting pressure is considered to be light may be a problem re: native hunting	some aggregate potential but location is remote	----	----	area is of significance to native people-trapping-hunting proximity to indian reserve	Unorganized All Crown Land	----	----
Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE															

CANDIDATE PARK				KAKIMI RIVER				REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 7-MISIMAMAKAN BEDROCK PLAIN																									
PROPOSED CLASS				NATURE RESERVE				OPTION		1 & 2																							
SITE REGION				2W-3		AREA		30500 ha		STATUS		PROPOSED CANDIDATE																					
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				STOIX LOOKOUT DISTRICT																													
Timber				Mining		Commercial Fish		Sport Fish		Trapping		Tourism		Collaging		Wild Rice		Wildlife		Mineral Aggregate		Residential Development		Agriculture		Native Interests		Land Tenure		Utilities		Transportation	
proposed park is not in a licence area				50% low-moderate mineral potential remainder unknown		-----		little prevent use no significant water-bodies		portions of 2 traplines (native)		-----		-----		-----		hunting pressure is considered to be light conflict should not be great		not significant		-----		-----		Traditional use of area by natives, trapping		Unorganized All Crown Land		-----		-----	
Overall Conflict Rating																																LOW	

CANDIDATE PARK				KANESOSE LAKE				REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 8 BIG TROUT-KINGFISHER GROUND MORaine																							
PROPOSED CLASS				NATURE RESERVE				OPTION 1		PROPOSED CANDIDATE																					
SITE REGION				2M-3		AREA		33750 ha												STATUS											
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				STOIX LOOKOUT DISTRICT																											
Timber		Mining		Commercial Fish		Sport Fish		Trapping		Tourism		Collaging		Wild Rice		Wildlife		Mineral Aggregate		Residential Development		Agriculture		Native Interests		Land Tenure		Utilities		Transportation	
proposed park is located outside of a licence area		some moderate mineral potential		-----		no concerns identified		portions of 2 traplines		-----		-----		-----		hunting does occur but pressure is considered light conflict not as great		-----		-----		-----		Traditional use of area by natives, trapping hunting		Unorganized All Crown Land		-----		-----	













SITE REGION	35	AREA	39000 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE
RED LAKE DISTRICT					
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
unlicensed expansion (GLFP) area (GLFP) annual potential conifer WG 5500 cunits/yr	unknown potential no claim activity	no significant sport fish lakes little present use, if not non-existent	no significant sport fish lakes little present use, if not non-existent	traps	2 temporary moose camps Beth Lake Bitten Lake
Overall Conflict Rating LOW					
Land Tenure		Native Interests		Transportation	
Unorganized All Crown Land		trapping hunting traditional use of area by natives		Probably moderate snowmobile traffic by natives air service to outposts	

ATTRIBUTES										REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 18 - LMC SEUL MORAINÉ TROUT LAKE PORTION																									
CANDIDATE PARK WINDFALL CREEK																																			
PROPOSED CLASS					NATURE RESERVE					OPTION 2																									
SITE REGION					35					AREA					64000 ha					STATUS					PROPOSED CANDIDATE										
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION										RED LAKE DISTRICT																									
Timber		Mining		Commercial Fish		Sport Fish		Trapping		Tourism		Cottaging		Wild Rice		Wildlife		Mineral Aggregate		Residential Development		Agriculture		Native Interests		Land Tenure		Utilities		Transportation					
expansion area (GLFP)		unknown mineral potential		moderate potential		present use is by both tourists & local residents		native trappers		1 outpost (Fringie Lake)		6 remote cottages on Fringie Lake (LUP)				native harvest issue		2 areas of moderate high aggregate potential		-----		----		trapping hunting traditional use of area by natives		Unorganized All Crown Land (7 LUP)		-----		-----					
annual potential production conifer WG 4200 cunits/yr																																			
Overall Conflict Rating																																	MODERATE		

CANDIDATE PARK		TROUT LAKE		REPRESENTATIVE OF L.O. 18 - LAC SEUL MORAINE, TROUT LAKE PORTION CONTAINS EXEMPLARY PORTION OF LAC SEUL MORAINE AND LAKE AGASSIZ STRAND LINES																											
PROPOSED CLASS		NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2																											
SITE REGION		35		AREA		10000 ha		STATUS		CROWN RESERVE																					
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				RED LAKE DISTRICT																											
Timber		Mining		Commercial Fish		Sport Fish		Trapping		Tourism		Cottaging		Wild Rice		Wildlife		Mineral Aggregate		Residential Development		Agriculture		Native Interests		Land Tenure		Utilities		Transportation	
licenced to G.L.F.P. allocated wood conifering 5675 gmc/yr scheduled to be cut 1981		unknown potential due to overburden no claim activity		-----		-----		portions of 2 traplines (native)		-----		-----		-----		-----		unknown aggregate potential		-----		---		traditional use of area by natives		Unorganized All Crown Land		-----		Extension of Snake Falls Road from Sobel Lake just enters moraine now. It is possible that G.L.P. would look at extending this road to Nun- gesser lake across moraine to cut haul distance	
Overall Conflict Rating																												MODERATE			





PROPOSED CLASS		NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2	
SITE REGION		35	AREA	57250 ha	STATUS
		PROPOSED CANDIDATE			

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION										SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicensed (expansion area) (GLFP)	15% of area is moderate high mineral potential	-----	potential estimated at 6000 kg/yr (Lake & Kesik Lake)	portions of 3 traplines (native)	4 outposts (2)Fawcett (3)Kesik unlikely that deficit could be made up with similar quality lakes	-----	-----	moderate amount of use re hunting mainly tourist use (outposts)	unknown aggregate potential	-----	-----	traditional use of area by natives trapping hunting	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----
annual potential conifer M.G. 23203 cunits /yr	exploration was active in the past		Present use - tourists (outpost camps) Kesik Lake important sport fish lake												

Overall Conflict Rating																MODERATE
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ATTRIBUTES										REPRESENTATIVE OF LANDSCAPE UNIT 74 - LAC SEUL MORAINÉ, BLUFFY LAKE PORTION																													
CANDIDATE PARK WHITEHUT RIVER																																							
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE					OPTION 1 & 2																																		
SITE REGION 35					AREA 48500 ha					STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE																													
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION										RED LAKE/SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT																													
Timber		Mining		Commercial Fish		Sport Fish		Trapping		Tourism		Collaging		Wild Rice		Wildlife		Mineral Aggregate		Residential Development		Agriculture		Native Interests		Land Tenure		Utilities		Transportation									
licensed to Great Lakes & McKenzie annual potential conifer M.G. 13000 cunits/yr GLFP (Sioux Lookout) unallocated up to 1991		low, some claim activity includes a large area of peat potential conifer M.G. 13000 cunits/yr		potential estimated at 1900 kg/yr (native) & "no-name"		portions of 3 traplines (native)		Present use by local & not residents for the "off the road" experience. Should be of minimal impact.		-----		3 remote cottage sites on shelf		-----		hunting pressure is significant (tourism outposts) Moose hunting is very important in this area		2 areas of high potential		-----		-----		trapping traditional use of area by natives		Unorganized All Crown Land		-----		2 proposed loose-sur-face timber access roads in 5 year operating plan at doorstep of area presently doing road location work in or near area									
McKenzie unallocated. GLFP (Red Lake) allocated cut 80000 cunits/yr in 1982. remainder of area is 1961 burn.																				Overall Conflict Rating										HIGH									

CANDIDATE PARK WINDIGO POINT										ATTRIBUTES RED PINE VEGETATION COMPLEX AT EXTREME LIMIT OF ITS RANGE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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CANDIDATE PARK		ST. RAPHAEL	
PROPOSED CLASS		NATURE RESERVE	
SITE REGION		AREA 50100 ha	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT	
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
licensed to Great Lakes & McKenzie	portion of area covered by moderate potential	potential estimated at 8500 kg/yr	2 outposts (list Raphael)
Allocated wood, GLFP for 5 yrs	potential	St. Raphael & Churchill	(1) Church-hill (out-side of park area)
1990-95 conifer 23562 cunits, McKenzie up to 1990 conifer 84685 cunits		Lake used by active fishery	
Collapsing		Wild Rice	Wetlands
Residential Development		Agriculture	Native Interests
Mineral Aggregate		Land Tenure	Utilities
Transportation		Overall Conflict Rating	
		HIGH	

CANDIDATE PARK		LOLA LAKE	
PROPOSED CLASS		NATURE RESERVE	
SITE REGION 4S		AREA 5000 ha	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		DRYDEN DISTRICT	
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
D.L.P.P. annual potential production	very high mineral potential	potential is limited present use in light	portions of 2 traplines (non-native)
conifer M.G. 3653 CMC/yr east harvesting not likely to occur until 1991 - significant potential	Goldland mine located 6 miles to east Entire park is in conflict	potential conflict	
Collapsing		Wild Rice	Wetlands
Residential Development		Agriculture	Native Interests
Mineral Aggregate		Land Tenure	Utilities
Transportation		Overall Conflict Rating	
		MODERATE	

CANDIDATE PARK		MINNITAKI RANGES	
PROPOSED CLASS		NATURE RESERVE	
SITE REGION 4S-3		AREA 4100 ha	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT	
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
(withdrawn from GLFP's licence) annual potential conifer M.G. 2171 cunits/yr	90% of area underlain by moderate high mineral potential	no significant water bodies little present use	portion of 1 trapline (native)
Collapsing		Wild Rice	Wetlands
Residential Development		Agriculture	Native Interests
Mineral Aggregate		Land Tenure	Utilities
Transportation		Overall Conflict Rating	
		MODERATE	

CANDIDATE PARK		LANCE LAKE AGASSIZ TERRACED KAME DEPOSIT (MODIFIED); LARGEST KAME DEPOSITS IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	
PROPOSED CLASS		NATURE RESERVE	
SITE REGION		AREA	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT	
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
(withdrawn from GLFP's licence) annual potential conifer M.G. 2171 cunits/yr	90% of area underlain by moderate high mineral potential	no significant water bodies little present use	portion of 1 trapline (native)
Collapsing		Wild Rice	Wetlands
Residential Development		Agriculture	Native Interests
Mineral Aggregate		Land Tenure	Utilities
Transportation		Overall Conflict Rating	
		MODERATE	

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 26 - SIOUX LOOKOUT BENTWAK DRIFT COMPLEX IN SITE REGION 1S

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 27 - MINNITAKI DRIFT COMPLEX & SITE DISTRICT 3 OF SITE REGION 4S. CONTAINS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF PATTERNED PEATLANDS & SIGNIFICANT VOLCANIC TERRAIN INCLUDING PILLOWED LAVA SAND HILL CRANES SIGHTED

ATTRIBUTES LANCE LAKE AGASSIZ TERRACED KAME DEPOSIT (MODIFIED); LARGEST KAME DEPOSITS IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

PROPOSED CLASS			NATURE RESERVE			OPTION 1										
SITE REGION			45	AREA	2300 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																
DRYDEN DISTRICT																
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation	
licensed to G.L.F.P. Harvesting not likely to occur until 1991-2011 Bulk of productive forest land in HMD W.G.	moderate - high mineral potential Entire park is in conflict Peat potential moderate in HMD W.G.	----	----	portion of 2 traplines	----	----	----	some hunting pressure, area is small should not be a major conflict	low potential	----	some class 1-4 agricultural land not in production therefore should not be conflict	traditional use of area by natives trapping	Unorganised All Crown Land a few (10) mining claims in good standing	-----	-----	
Overall Conflict Rating																MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK			WABIGON RIVER			OPTION 2		
PROPOSED CLASS			NATURE RESERVE			STATUS		
SITE REGION			45-4			AREA 2300 ha		
PROPOSED CLASS			NATURE RESERVE			STATUS		
SITE REGION			45-4			AREA 2300 ha		
PROPOSED CLASS			NATURE RESERVE			STATUS		
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SITE REGION			45-4			AREA 2300 ha		
PROPOSED CLASS			NATURE RESERVE			STATUS		
SITE REGION			45-4			AREA 2300 ha		
PROPOSED CLASS								

CANDIDATE PARK			BONHEUR LAKE			OPTION 1 & 2									
PROPOSED CLASS			NATURE RESERVE			STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE									
SITE REGION 3M			AREA 3200 ha			STATUS									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			IGNACE DISTRICT												
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licensed to GLFP English River M.C. FMA (1980) withdrew	moderate unknown mineral potential. No exploration in area. High peat potential.	Commercial Fish	---	portions of 2 traplines	---	---	---	no major conflict identified	high-moderate potential	---	---	---	Unorganized All Crown Land	---	---
approximately 21% of total area proposed. Scheduled to be harvested 1980-85. Most desirable portion has already been excluded under F.M.A. Annual potential production conifer 2059 cubic/yr															
Overall Conflict Rating															





SITING		NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2	
SITE REGION	55-1	AREA	800 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
FORT FRANCES DISTRICT					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
Mainly River Management Unit	50% moderate-high mineral potential (north of fault)	----	----	portions of 2 traplines	----
Annual production potential	25% high peat potential				
duction con-	Entire park is in con-				
lifer M.G.	fluct.				
212 units/yr					
No allocated cuts. The area is so small that there are no real impacts.					
Overall Conflict Rating					
Low					
ATTRIBUTES					
OLD RED TILL OF PORT HURON STADIAL - OLDEST KNOWN. TILL DEPOSITS IN REGION. OLD CALOROUS TILL OF KEENWATIN GLACIER ORIGIN - OLDEST EVIDENCE IN ONTARIO OF KEENWATIN GLACIAL ADVANCE.					
Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Wild Rice	Collaring	Transportation
----	moderate potential (east end) Gravel sources should not be alienated	a deer population potential not considered to be sensitive public issue	----	----	-----
Agiculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation	
----	----	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----	

SITING		NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2	
SITE REGION	55-2	AREA	1 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
FORT FRANCES DISTRICT					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
no conflicts identified	moderate mineral potential entire area is in conflict	----	----	----	----
	50% high peat potential some harvest				
	Fluctuating				
Overall Conflict Rating					
Low					
ATTRIBUTES					
OLD RED TILL OF PORT HURON STADIAL - OLDEST KNOWN. TILL DEPOSITS IN REGION. OLD CALOROUS TILL OF KEENWATIN GLACIER ORIGIN - OLDEST EVIDENCE IN ONTARIO OF KEENWATIN GLACIAL ADVANCE.					
Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Wild Rice	Collaring	Transportation
----	----	----	----	----	-----
Agiculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation	
----	----	-----	-----	-----	

SITING		NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2	
SITE REGION	55	AREA	1800 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
FORT FRANCES DISTRICT					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
located in RCMU	50% of area is high-mod-erate mineral potential	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded no conflict	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded no conflict	portions of 3 resident traplines (non-native nuisance beaver problem will increase if trapping discontinued)	----
Annual production potential	25% high peat potential				
duction con-	Entire park is in con-				
lifer M.G.	fluct.				
500 units/yr					
Such of area has high peat potential					
entire park is in conflict					
1000 M.G. 1000 units/yr					
There is a significant area of volume of black ash in this area which would have a small effect on the annual allowable cut.					
Overall Conflict Rating					
Low					
ATTRIBUTES					
PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANT BARRIER BAR & SAND DUNE COMPLEX & A REPRESENTATIVE MARSH AREA IN SITE DISTRICT OF SITE REGION 55.					
Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Wild Rice	Collaring	Transportation
----	high aggregate potential in hunting spot	Sable is a well known waterfowl hunting spot. Blinds set up on island. Potential conflict with naturalists will be problems	some wild rice around Sable is not important very little rice even in good years	----	-----
Agiculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation	
25% of area has moderate agricultural capability No active farms Some fields in north end are used for hay when crops are	----	a portion of mainland adjacent to Sable Island is in municipality of Alwood remainder unorganized 706 acres patented	-----	-----	





NORTHCENTRAL REGION







around Anne Bay has been identified as being significant to the earth and life science programs. Due to the recreational potential and potential waterway link to the Turtie River Candidate Waterway (Northwest Region), it is desirable to retain this entire park reserve intact and to allow other resource uses to occur in this western portion.

SITE REGION 4W1		AREA 24,281 ha		STATUS Park Reserve		
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				Atikokan District		
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	
-within Sapaw Crown Mgt. Unit -no current activity	-withdrawn from staking under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-no impact	-some fishing for walleye, lake trout	-3 traplines overlap	-no disposition -outfitters fly people in -outfitter on Clearwater rents boats, etc. to guests using White Otter	LOW
LOW	MIL	MIL	LOW	LOW	LOW	

ATTRIBUTES This 2,064 hectare park reserve has the potential to contribute to the earth science, life science, and historical programs within the Thunder Bay District. Two earth science landform/process themes are found within this park reserve and include the following: (1) glacial-escarpers; (2) fluvial-abandoned channels and channel deposits (Algonquin Stadia and Timiskaming Interstadial). From a life science perspective, this park reserve achieves representation of a diversity of wetland habitat types including bogs, swamps, shoreline and fluvial marshes. Kashabowie Park Reserve also achieves representation of two historical themes and associated theme segments consisting of: (1) Post Contact Tribes and Bands/Northern Tribes and Bands; and (2) Transportation and the Integration of Economies and Communities/Early Ontario Roads (Dawson Trail). Development potential is limited within the park reserve proper although some greater opportunities are presented in the adjoining 5,700 ha crown reserve (north). Within two hour drive of Thunder Bay and accessible off of Highway 11. The reserve contributes all four provincial park objectives.

CANDIDATE PARK Kashabowie*			
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment			
SITE REGION	4W1	AREA 2,064 ha	STATUS Park Reserve
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Thunder Bay District			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish
-Crown land Mgt. Unit	-5,130 ac. of 19,130 ac. withdrawing under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-lake trout walleye, northern pike < 10% -high use by beaver quota residents & of 8 within non-resident reserve -productivity not available	-lake trout walleye, northern pike < 10% -high use by beaver quota residents & of 8 within non-resident reserve -productivity not available
MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM

\*Extension of this reserve north will be required to secure sufficient area capable for campground development.

CANDIDATE PARK Middle Falls			
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment			
SITE REGION	4W2	AREA 961 ha	STATUS Park Reserve

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION						
Thunder Bay District						
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	
-no cutting -no licence	?	-no potential	-walleye-rainbow trout -bass -medium use -productivity est. not available	-none present	-commercial interests seeking permission to relocate facilities along highway -political -PMR, MIT and MTC involved at different times	
MIL		MIL	MEDIUM	MIL	MEDIUM	

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-none -no impact	-none known	-100% park reserve	-none	-Clearwater West Forest Access Road passing close by
MIL	MIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Info not available	-none known	-1 cottage lot (patented)	-none	-portion of old logging roads
MIL	MIL	LOW	MIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

ATTRIBUTES Park reserve contributes to achievement of earth, life and historical theme representation and objectives. Four earth science landform/process themes (tectonic, lacustrine, glacial and fluvial) are evident, in addition to life science values associated with a mesa/cuesta landform and ridge/scale topography. Historical themes and theme segments relating to the fur trade, fur trade communities and the forest industry are also noteworthy. Camping and day-use opportunities exist for area residents and tourist travellers entering Ontario. Park location at border crossing an asset.

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-majority Class 7 -some Class 3 and 5 -no present farming	-none known	-some patented 51 -Crown land 95% -MTC right-of-way -Min. Govt. Services	-none	-existing secondary roads - Hwy 61
MIL	MIL		MIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW







CAPITULO III

MÉTODOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

[illegible][illegible]

COMBINED INFORMATION															Boulder Bay/Walpole Districts	
Order	Money	Commercial	Shoofish	Longspine	Escapism	Contingency	Wildlife	Minerals	Research/Development	Ag. & Urban	Station	Land & Tenure	Habits	Transportation		
	low to	long bait fish pot. within 8 of bare fish blocks	high use by residents in (available)	data not available		none planned 4 outposts 4 camps 1 patented parcel no further potential	data not available	low agree date pot.		- info not available	- none known	- 1 patented location (Collingwood)	- fishing	- proposed secondary roads		
LOW	LOW	LOW	POOR/GOOD		MHI	LOW		LOW	MHI	MHI	MHI	LOW	MHI	LOW		

## CAMPBELL PARK HOUSE, 10011

MOOREHEAD, L. A. G. *Alphaviruses*

Area	Area	Area
5000	5000	5000

COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT		Thunder Bay District												
Index	Notes	Commercial Fish	Shut Fish	Logging	Township	Wet fish	Wet fish	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Use	Utilities	Transportation
100	no problem in river section, the bottom is good (R.F.)	located in bait fish block	high use by residents and non resident anglers not available	data not available	application for commercial log lodge in line to candidate status	-no data available	-info not available	High	High	-no data available	-none known	-Crown land	-none	existing & proposed secondary roads
		100	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	100
Overall Condition Rating: HIGH														

# AMERICAN PARK

Адрес: Москва, ул. К. Маркса, 100

[illegible][illegible]









[illegible]

CANDIDATE PARK		Gull River-Katashk Inland	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve		
SHE REGION	WA	AREA: 1,174 ha	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION - Thunder Bay District			
Industry - pulp and paper mills, mineral processing, logging, agriculture, etc.	Mineral processing - possible question - av. site class 1 by built under natural	Commercial - catfish - east half including Gull River (trout, pickerel, pickerel, walleye, etc.)	Trouting - portion of trout and bass less than 10% of total
Transportation - no major roads, no rail	Transportation - no major roads, no rail	Transportation - no major roads, no rail	Transportation - no major roads, no rail
Land Use - no major roads, no rail	Land Use - no major roads, no rail	Land Use - no major roads, no rail	Land Use - no major roads, no rail
Water Quality - no major roads, no rail	Water Quality - no major roads, no rail	Water Quality - no major roads, no rail	Water Quality - no major roads, no rail
Wildlife - no major roads, no rail	Wildlife - no major roads, no rail	Wildlife - no major roads, no rail	Wildlife - no major roads, no rail
Recreation - no major roads, no rail	Recreation - no major roads, no rail	Recreation - no major roads, no rail	Recreation - no major roads, no rail
Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)	Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)	Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)	Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)
Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)	Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)	Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)	Aboriginal (Saugeen R.)

[illegible]

nature reserve (revised boundary) none  
SHE REGION 4M1 AREA 2,650 ha STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION - Thunder Bay District									
Trapper	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring	Wildlife	Wetlands	Transportation
mostly site Class 2, P1 potential close to mt. pot. 11C, to Gr. unknown lakes expected to cut 1995-2000	low mineral -bait fish -non-native -bait fish -black	has high pot. for high use for bass,pike	portion of 2 traplines -201X and 251X appear to be small mouth candidate is non-native 2 helpers TB 104 TB 104	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.
MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	NIL	NIL	LOW	HIGH	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: HIGH									
Utilities	Land Tenure	Agri-urban	Recreation	Development	Mineral	Wetlands	Wildlife	Wetlands	Transportation
none	-Crown land	Information not available	none known	-no pot.	moderate potential -alter native source areas appear to be available	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	existing road proposed roads

ATMOSPHERES: This 350 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of glacial - characteristic portion and related features of the Mackinac (Algonquin Stadial); and Fluvial - a good example of the fluvial dissection of clay-rich deposits. This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CANDIDATE PARK Mokomon  
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve  
SHE REGION 4M2 AREA 350 ha STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION - Thunder Bay District									
Trapper	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring	Wildlife	Wetlands	Transportation
no timber allocated in pot. 20 yrs. known from Crown proper conflict	high mineral -bait fish -non-native -bait fish -black	brook trout stream -low use -bait fish -black	10X of 1 trapline -beaver quip -1.5 within the candidate -10-17	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.
LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW
Overall Conflict Rating: HIGH									
Utilities	Land Tenure	Agri-urban	Recreation	Development	Mineral	Wetlands	Wildlife	Wetlands	Transportation
-transmission lines	patented land (Res. development)	Class 4 & 5 additional info not available	none known	-no pot.	moderate potential -alter native source areas appear to be available	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	existing road proposed roads

ATMOSPHERES: This 250 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent an earth science glacial landform/process theme in the form of the Mackinac Interlobate Moraine (Algonquin Stadial). Features include evidence of ice contact and near-ice deposits of sand and gravel in an unusual environment of interlobate position between two ice lobes in bedrock valley. This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CANDIDATE PARK Mackinac  
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve  
SHE REGION 4M2 AREA 250 ha STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION - Thunder Bay District									
Trapper	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring	Wildlife	Wetlands	Transportation
no timber allocated in pot. 20 yrs. known from Crown proper conflict	moderate mineral -bait fish -non-native -bait fish -black	brook trout stream -low use -bait fish -black	small pot. 10X of 2 traplines -beaver quip -1.5 within the candidate -10-17	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.	no pot.
NIL	HIGH	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	HIGH	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM
Overall Conflict Rating: HIGH									
Utilities	Land Tenure	Agri-urban	Recreation	Development	Mineral	Wetlands	Wildlife	Wetlands	Transportation
-transmission lines	patented land (Res. development)	Class 5 additional info not available	none known	-no pot.	moderate potential -alter native source areas appear to be available	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	existing road proposed roads



CALIBRAIL TANK Square Top Mount (Table Stand)

PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	TIME
SHE DICION 442	AREA 260 ha	STATUS	

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Teacher	King	Commercial fish	Spot fish	Trapping
-not present	-low mineral	-no pot.	-no potential	-no trapping
-by increased Crown	-potential			-at present
	-not basally			
	-lava but dia			
	-base			
	-no conflict			

CANDIDATE PARK Stanley Bur Oak

PROPOSED CLASS	NATURE RESERVE	OPTION NONE
SHE REGION A02	AREA 10 b	STATUS

## CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Issue	Issue	Commercial fish	Thunder Bay District Sweet Fish	Trapping
NIH	low	-no conflict	-no pot.	-no trapping activity
				NIH

CANDIDATE PAIR

OPTION	None
STATUS	
RETURNING TAKE	
MASTURE RESERVE	
AREA	

# CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Testine type to Gr. ages	Mating	Commercial	Support fish	Trapping efficiency
primarily the class 1 and 2	low mineral potential	same limited bath fish	(high for non-native species)	1 trapline (NC)
early soft condition of age class 1		non-native fish block	utilized by port fishing fleet, lake walleye, lake trout, and three pike	non native population of 7 (NC)
for 1985-90 least side allocated			approx. 600 m/y; warm water	approx 201 and 58 leaves quota to 4 within
for 1990-95				

**ACCOUNTS** This 760 hectare candidate nature reserve is of national significance to the UK, reflecting its

Candidate	Wild Bird	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Recreational Development	Aquatic	Native Interest	Land Use	Utilities	Transportation
no impact	no potential	potential dense pop. = 27/km <sup>2</sup> present has vest. 50/ km <sup>2</sup>	Mineral Aggregate - low pot - out of concern	Recreational Development - potential and investing in order to C&D (Thunder Bay) some develop- ment along bay city has no interest in sell or sale	Class 6 & 7 additional information not available	none known	potential and Crown Land Use Reg Develop	none	none
nil	nil	low	low	high	nil	nil		nil	nil

ATTENTION: This is a preliminary report. It is not to be used for legal purposes. It is to be used for informational purposes only. It is not to be used for legal purposes. It is to be used for informational purposes only.

Contingency	Wild Fire	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Neoclassical Development (patented)	Agriculture	Native Inhabitants	Land Tenure	Utilization	Trans-formation
-no impact	-no pol.	-ind. -unuse pop. = 22/km <sup>2</sup> -potential harvest 24/ km <sup>2</sup>	-probable pit site recently acquired by company -situated on periphery of a town unit of high aggregate potential -development can be restricted	(patented)	no impact	-none known	-patented property	-adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to secondary roads
NIL	NIL	LOW		LOW	NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	LOW

ATTENDING THE 6TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE

[illegible]



CANDIDATE PARK - Sedgwick Lake (Little Stone Lake)

**PROPOSED CLASS**      **Nature Reserve**

**SEE OR GION**

AREA 19,700 ha

## CONFLICT RESOLUTION

[illegible]

8

OPTION	TIME	STATUS	Training
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Category	War Rice	Wildlife	Moral	Disadvantage	Aggressive	Ration	Food Income	Utilities	Transportation
no	no	good hunting no use est. sanct. Gov.	Aggressive since appe- late in area	Disadvantage Development none	no data available believed low potential	none known	none	none	none
NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating: HIGH

## CANDIDATE PAIR

## Special offers

SHE IN CHAIN

AREA 1961

## COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION

Bottom	Depth	Communal	Sport Fish	Trapping	Inshore
not under ice little class of	1,000 to 10,000 feet	fish to communal fishing with in 1 mile of Islands	high use and potential 4 uncharted Islands associated with sport fishing	1 crown mg trapping no interest to trap be- cause of distasteful meat	no out- fitting occasionally by box- trailing fishing out- fit
LOW	HIGH	MIL	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

OPTION None	Options
STATUS	

Contingency	Wild Fire	Wildlife	Mineral Appropriation	Residential Development	Application	Water Resources	Land Use	Utilities	Transportation
has low collapse potential	-no impact -no potential	-no hunting no impact	-none	Developed 2 ha below all and on south shore of lake	-no impact no potential	no impact	see Residential Development	none	none
LOW	REL	REL	REL	falls within suitability of forested RURPS	REL	REL			

ATTENDING PAIR

## PROSODY CLASSES

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APP. A

Public Information

Order	Group	Commercial fish	Spot fish	Crayfish	Excess

## 5706089-8A











CANDIDATE PAIR Pollu Upper Twin Lakes

PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE DESIGN	AREA 11,720 ha

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				OPTION	TIME
Geradlton District				STATUS	
Timber	Medium	Commercial Fish	Trapping	Tourism	
all of candidate is und forest land harvestable	-no impact -no pot. -bait fish black -not active	-no impact -major sport fishing lakes not included	2 traplines overlapped quota=44 harvest in candidate=16	Crown land recreation -not an issue	
vol -447,512 represents 1 yr harvest for a 30 man camp	UNKNOWN	LOW	MIDHATE	LOW	
litc to K.C.	HIGH	LOW			

ATTACHMENT 5 this 11,720 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance from both an earth and life science perspective. Four earth science landform/process themes consisting of: glacial Nakina Basins, raised beaches, esker system and kettle holes; fluvial - alluvial fan; lacustrine - Nakina Lake Basin; aeolian - small dune field, are found within the candidate. All of these earth science features were formed during the fluctuating interstadial time period. This candidate nature reserve also has the potential to represent a variety of life science site types and landscape units. These units include a weakly broken small sandy till over archaic bedrock with lacustrine clays, very weakly to weakly broken lacustrine clay and (siltstone), very weakly to weakly broken bedrock (granite), weakly broken siltstone with wavy washed bedrock (granite), weakly broken outwash plain (lacustrine sand), and weakly broken (volcanic) sandstone. Consequently, this candidate area has the potential to represent a variety of habitats from a life science perspective. (Note: Original area of 14,000 ha has been reduced due to brief fieldwork and reconnaissance of available resource data in Geradlton District Office.)

Aggradation	Fluvial	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-none	higher than trapping, none specific interest	10% of area in township of Nakina	proposed solar gasline passes through centre of candidate	none
NIL	NIL	HIGH	HIGH	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: HIGH				

CANDIDATE PAIR Michavalan

PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE DESIGN	AREA 75,406 ha

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				OPTION	TIME
Geradlton District				STATUS	
Timber	Medium	Commercial Fish	Trapping	Tourism	
Southwest corner of reserve is high mineral potential mineral potential of reserve is unknown	-1 Commercial fish -total production of water -13,329 kg/yr -top production 17,317 kg/yr -good sport quota=1,175 fish pot. -no est. of fish 2,260 kg/yr -currently quota not being utilized -native	-total prod. of water -13,329 kg/yr -top production 17,317 kg/yr -good sport quota=1,175 fish pot. -no est. of fish 2,260 kg/yr -currently quota not being utilized -native	overlaps 5 traplines quota=85 harvest 68	-2 outpost camps -native -good pot. for further development	
NIL	HIGH	MIDHATE	HIGH	HIGH	

ATTACHMENT 5 Represents a redstone called the Redneck Advance; it is 50% decomposed, 20% esker and moraine, and 30% lacustrine. Vegetation characteristics are predominantly conifer and mixed forest.

Aggradation	Fluvial	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-none	higher than trapping, none specific interest	-100% Crown land for 2 LUP's	proposed solar gasline passes through centre of candidate	none
NIL	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: HIGH				

CANDIDATE PAIR

PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE DESIGN	AREA

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION				OPTION	TIME
Geradlton District				STATUS	
Timber	Medium	Commercial Fish	Trapping	Tourism	
all of candidate is und forest land harvestable	-no impact -no pot. -bait fish black -not active	-no impact -major sport fishing lakes not included	2 traplines overlapped quota=44 harvest in candidate=16	Crown land recreation -not an issue	
vol -447,512 represents 1 yr harvest for a 30 man camp	UNKNOWN	LOW	MIDHATE	LOW	
litc to K.C.	HIGH	LOW			

Aggradation	Fluvial	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-none	higher than trapping, none specific interest	-100% Crown land for 2 LUP's	proposed solar gasline passes through centre of candidate	none
NIL	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: HIGH				

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Thunder Bay District

## Thunder Bay District

[illegible]

CANDIDATE PARK      Stetch Creek

Sitch Creek

PROPOSED CLASS

.....  
Nature Reserve

## SITE REGION 4W2

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## CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

## ELICT IDENTIFICATION

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CANDIDATE PAIR

Place on Glass Case of Case

PROPOSED CLASS

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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## CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

# IDENTIFICATION

Threat	Fishing	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring	Wild fire	Wildlife	Material Accumulate	Risk Initial Development	Ag. Culture	Nation Kinetics	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
not presently licensed -crown	-data not available	-half fish block	-some sport fishing	-portion of one trapline		-no potential	-no potential	- information not avail.	- includes a lot of private agriculture but, however, can include 15 of limited area percent not of concern	- low potential for development	- class 4 & 7 lands - additional information not avail.	- none known	- crown	- none	- none
MEDIUM		LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL



CANDIDATE PARK	Thompson Lake (Club Lake)
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE REGION	4W2
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	Thunder Bay District
Area	129 ha
OPTION	
STATUS	

Thunder	Mining	Commercial Fish	Spott Fish	Trapping	Township	Collapsing	Wildlife	Wading	Mammal	Recreational	Archaeology	Nature	Land	Utilities	Transportation
-not presently licensed -crown	-low mineral potential -no conflict	-possible bait fish block	-stocked brook trout -productivity 50 kg/yr (cold water)	-portion of 1 trapline (<1%) -beaver quads of .75 apiece within the area - non native - 1 helper - 10-4	-no potential	-camp established (patented) -no further potential	-no potential	-small game hunting pop. = .22/km <sup>2</sup> -pot. harvest = .36/km <sup>2</sup> -present harvest = .10/km <sup>2</sup>	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented & Crown (50%) -established no add. dev't likely	-class 5 lands -additional info. not available	-none known	-patented & Crown	-adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to secondary road
MEDIUM	LOW	MIL	MEDIUM	LOW	MIL	MIL	MIL	MIL	LOW	MEDIUM	MIL	MIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

ATTACHMENT 5

This 129 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a number of life science habitat types including Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana) on bedrock knoll, shallow water lakeshore marsh, and mixed forest on moderate slope. A small stand of Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) is also present within this candidate area.															
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CANDIDATE PARK	Devon Road Mesa
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE REGION	4W2
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	Thunder Bay District
Area	132 ha
OPTION	
STATUS	

Thunder	Mining	Commercial Fish	Spott Fish	Trapping	Township	Collapsing	Wildlife	Wading	Mammal	Recreational	Archaeology	Nature	Land	Utilities	Transportation
-high mineral potential for base-metal - conflict	-no potential	-no potential	-portion of one trapline <1% -area of candidate is probably not trapped -beaver quads within Can. Wildlife - 2 - non native - 1 helper - 10-4	-no potential	-no potential	-no potential	-no potential	-pot. mouse pop. = .32/km <sup>2</sup> -pot. harvest = .52/km <sup>2</sup> -present harvest = .26/km <sup>2</sup>	-low potential -not of concern	-ownership both private (approx. 50-50) -no present development	-Class 7	-none known	-approx. 50% Crown (see Residential Development)	-none	-none
LOW	MEDIUM	MIL	MIL	LOW	MIL	MIL	MIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MIL	MIL	MIL	MIL	MIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

ATTACHMENT 5

This 132 hectare candidate nature reserve has been identified by the International Biological Program as being significant from a life science perspective. As such, it has the potential to represent a diversity of habitat types as a result of the mesa topography of the area. Significant species found at this site include Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), Yellow Birch (Betula lutea), White Pine (Pinus strobus) and Aspen (Populus tremula) - a rare and a major disjunct from the west (British Columbia, Yukon). This feature assists in the partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.															
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CANDIDATE PARK	Tratelo Lake
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve (Rev. Boundary)
SITE REGION	4W2
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	Thunder Bay District
Area	868 ha
OPTION	
STATUS	

Thunder	Mining	Commercial Fish	Spott Fish	Trapping	Township	Collapsing	Wildlife	Wading	Mammal	Recreational	Archaeology	Nature	Land	Utilities	Transportation
-LIC to Pat Lynch -Crown Unit -cut scheduled for 81-85	-low mineral potential -peat -potential unknown	-some Trout -bait fish block	-possible brook trout stream -volume calculation not avail.	-portion of one trapline to upline less than 1% -beaver quads within etc. = .2 - non native - 2 helpers - 10-4	-no potential	-no potential	-none existing but may have potential	-mouse food -ing habitat -water food -feeding habitat -pot. mouse pop. = .32/km <sup>2</sup> -pot. harvest = .20/km <sup>2</sup> -present harvest = .10/km <sup>2</sup>	-low potential -not of concern	-no potential	-organic soils	-none known	-crown land	-none	-none
LOW	LOW	MIL	MIL	MEDIUM	MIL	MIL	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	MIL	MIL	MIL	MIL	MIL	MIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

ATTACHMENT 5

This 868 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a variety of good quality wetland habitats including marsh, bog, fen and swamp community types. As such, this candidate nature reserve has the potential to contribute to the achievement of the life science target. This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.															
(Note - candidate area originally 1,000 hectares, revised area a result of boundary refinement)															





CANDIDATE PARK Humboldt Bay (Livingstone Point 1,600 ha)															
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None													
SITE REGION AREA 29,543 ha		STATUS Park Reserve													
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Mipigon District															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Contagious	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
DLI-high pot. moderate Don't's lic mineral pot. FMA, No cut--no mining ting plans. Claims or FRL-contains patent some 61-80 yrs old PJ with majority split between 80 & 100+ Sb		-no bait fish lic.		-small part of 1 trapline -NG-82-151 -Quota=20 -non-native -no cabins	-no pot. -no impact	-no pot. -no impact	-no potential--no impact	-no wildlife density fig. gate pot. -low use	-low aggregate pot.	-none	-no data available -believed low potential	-none known	-100% Crown	-none	-none
HIGH	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW
Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM															
ATTRIBUTES A large portion of this 29,543 hectare park reserve does not contribute substantially towards the achievement of either the earth or life science objectives and associated targets. Livingstone Point (1,600 ha) is of significance from a life science perspective and, as such, it is recommended that this area be retained as a nature reserve park and the remaining area be resclnded as a park reserve.															

CANDIDATE PARK		Gravel River	
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve	
SITE REGION		AREA 557 ha	
OPTION None		STATUS	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		Mipigon/Terrace Bay Districts			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
DLI-approx. 5% of area is FRL rest is 50-60 yr old black and white spruce on site Class 1, 2 & 3 DLI-high pot. Don'tar's lic. FMA, DLI's cutting in small stands	-moderate potential	-within one active bait fish block TR36 -no impact -suspected native lic.	-med. fish prod., good sport fishing -12 inquiries annually -low use (under-utilized) -overlaps Sh of river (I.B. -rainbow, coho, pink salmon, brook trout)	-overlaps 2 trapline lic (15% of line) -high pot. -AG-115 adm. out of Ter. Bay -8% of line -av. an. har-vest: 3 bears -non-native	-no impact -no out-filters using the river
MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL

ATTRIBUTES This 557 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance to the earth science program and has the potential to represent a fluvial landform/process theme consisting of the following features: meander scars, abandoned river scarps, oxbow lakes, and a well-developed bird's foot delta. This candidate area is proposed as an addition to the existing Gravel River Park Reserve located within the Mipigon District.									
Agriculture		Native Interests		Land Tenure		Utilities		Transportation	
-no impact -no pot.		no impact		1 MTC part-sette, 7 patented mining claims		-pipelines, -transmission lines		-May 17, CP railroad	
NIL		NIL		HIGH		LOW		LOW	
Residential Development		Mineral Aggregate		Wildlife		Wild Rice		Continging	
-no impact (see Land Tenure)		-originally high rating -refined to reduce rating		-good hunting (potential deer and waterfowl) -no additional info available -est. pop. #2 moose, 5 deer -est. harv. #6 moose, 5 deer		-no impact -no potential		-no impact -no pot.	
NIL		MEDIUM to HIGH		MEDIUM		NIL		NIL	
Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM									



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represent a marine landform/process these consisting of metasediments and large concretions in shale as part of the Rove formation (Middle Apehlian).

SITe REGION 4W2		AREA 35.5 ha	
nature Reserve		STATUS	
None		None	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		Thunder Bay District				
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring
-moderate mineral pot. -no real conflict	-bait fish block	-no pot.	-no present trapping	-no impact	-no pot.	-no pot.
LOW	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: LOW						

CANDIDATE PARK Russell Point	
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve	
SITE REGION 4W2	
AREA 37 ha	
STATUS	
None	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		Thunder Bay District				
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring
-medium mineral pot. -old silver mine nearby	-no pot.	-no pot.	-15% of 1 trapline -heavier quanta within area of 6 -non native 2 helpers 18-25	-no impact	-no pot.	-collaring development possible but unlikely (25 units)
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: LOW						

ATTITUDES: This 37 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a lacustrine earth science landform/process these consisting of a raised cobble foreland related to glacial Lake Minnow (Uniskaming Interstail). This earth science feature is considered to be a unique feature on the Lake Superior Shoreline.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		Thunder Bay District				
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring
-moderate mineral pot. -old silver mine nearby	-no pot.	-no pot.	-15% of 1 trapline -heavier quanta within area of 6 -non native 2 helpers 18-25	-no impact	-no pot.	-collaring development possible but unlikely (25 units)
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: LOW						

CANDIDATE PARK Thunder Bay Lookout -Upper Limestone Member (Gumflint)	
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve (Agreement)	
SITE REGION 4W2	
AREA 1 ha (approx.)	
STATUS	
None	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		Thunder Bay District				
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring
-moderate mineral pot. -geol. field stop -conflict	-no pot.	-no pot.	-2% of 1 trapline -heavier quanta within area of 6 -non native 1 helper 18-25	-no impact	-no pot.	-no impact
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: LOW						

ATTITUDES: This small one hectare roadside outcrop has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of: marine - environment of deposition as indicated by rock type, and tectonic - good example of still intrusion into flatlying sediments. As such, this site is required to represent the Upper Limestone Member, Gumflint formation (Middle Apehlian).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		Thunder Bay District				
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaring
-moderate mineral pot. -geol. field stop -conflict	-no pot.	-no pot.	-2% of 1 trapline -heavier quanta within area of 6 -non native 1 helper 18-25	-no impact	-no pot.	-no impact
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating: LOW						

Overall Conflict Rating: LOW

CANDIDATE PAIR		Wisterfish Lake	
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve	
SITE IDENTIFIER	AREA	687 ha	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		Thunder Bay District	
Threat	Mag	Commercial fish	Spot Fish
-very old plantation (1956)	-moderate mineral pot	-no potential	-no pot.
-not presently licensed			

CANDIDATE PARK Swamp Creek Pillow Lava						ATTITUDES THIS small one hectare road(s)ide outcrop has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of tectonic and mafic themes represented by exceptionally well exposed pillowed lavas (Kewatin lavas) of Early Archean age (Island Arcs and Basing environment)										
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve (Agreement)																
SITE REGION WHI AREA 1 ha approx.																
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District																
Thunder	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sweet Fish	Fishing	Tourism	Cottaging	Wildlife	Wetlands	Agriculture	Recreational Development	Apiculture	Nature Interests -none known	Land Tenure HEC right-of-way	Thinning adjacent to transmission line	Impediment to secondary roads	
	-no conflict-should be preserved	-no potential	-no pot.	< 1% of 1 trapline -beaver quota of .5 within candidate non native -1 helper -10 100			no pot.	-no pot.								
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
Overall Conflict Rating LOW																

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SITE REGION	402	AREA	1 ha approx.	STATUS	partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.										
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					Thunder Bay Distr. C.C.										
Thubar	Mining	Commercial Fish	Spot Fish	Trapping	Toxicon	Collagug	Wild flora	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Nature Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-patented quarry wall exposure	-moderate mineral pot. -field trip stop	-no potential	-no potential	-no potential	-no potential	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop. = 22/km <sup>2</sup> -no use figures avail.	-not of concern	-patented within City of Thunder Bay	-class 5 additional info not available	-none known	-patented (within city limits) (see Res. Develop. report)	-transmission line form past boundary	-existing secondary road form east boundary
NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW
Overall Conflict Rating LOW															

CANDIDATE PAIRK Loon Lake														
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve														
SITE REGION 303 AREA 1 ha approx.														
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION														
Thunder Bay District														
Thubar	Mining	Commercial Fish	Trapping	Toxicon	Collagug	Wild flora	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Nature Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-moderate mineral pot.	-moderate mineral pot.	-no potential	portion of 1 trapline (less than 10 ha) -beaver qu. -3 within candidate -non native -1 helper -1B-16	-no potential	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop. = 32/km <sup>2</sup> -present harvest = 74/km <sup>2</sup>	-not of concern	-patented no Crown development	-class 7	-none known	-patented land -rural residential	-none	-adjacent to Trans Canada Highway
NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW
Overall Conflict Rating LOW														

CANDIDATE PAIRK Mosquito Creek														
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve														
SITE REGION 402 AREA 12 ha														
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION														
Thunder Bay District														
Thubar	Mining	Commercial Fish	Trapping	Toxicon	Collagug	Wild flora	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Nature Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-moderate potential for silver -no real conflict	-moderate potential for silver -no real conflict	-no potential	(resident area) -no potential	-no potential	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop. of .22/km <sup>2</sup>	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented -possible development on highway -1 residence -potential for rural residential development	-class 5 additional info not available	-none known	-patented (see Res. development)	-none	-adjacent to existing secondary roads
NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW
Overall Conflict Rating LOW														





FROM ORIGINAL 2000 INFORMATION THAT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF COMPANY P.L.														
OF THE NONE														
STATUS														
AREA 768 ha														
Thunder Bay District														
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION														
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Recreational Development	Agriculture	Nature Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-moderate mineral potential	-possible bait fish	-brook trout productivity < 1% available	-portion of trawline < 1% beaver quagga in candidate non native 1 helper 10 4	-no potential	-no potential	-no pot.	-small game and deer habitat -pot. moose -pop. = 27/km <sup>2</sup> -pot. hayest = 800/km <sup>2</sup> present hayest = 400 km <sup>2</sup>	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented Crown -no develop-ment -no further development	-class 4 -additional info not available	-none known	-patented & Crown -rural residential	-adjacent to existing transmission line	-adjacent to existing secondary roads
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW
Overall Conflict Rating										LOW				
CANDIDATE PARK Pie Island														
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve														
SITE REGION 402 AREA 40 ha														
Thunder Bay District														
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION														
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Recreational Development	Agriculture	Nature Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-medium mineral pot. -old lead, zinc, silver mine in Keefers Point area	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	-potential conflict with patented lands and possible cottaging	-info not presently available	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented -application for severance -cottaging potential	-class 7	-none known	-patented (see cottaging)	-light house tower	-none
NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW
Overall Conflict Rating										LOW				
CANDIDATE PARK														
PROPOSED CLASS														
SITE REGION AREA														
Thunder Bay District														
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION														
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Recreational Development	Agriculture	Nature Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Overall Conflict Rating										Overall Conflict Rating				

CANDIDATE PARK	Red Sucker Point	Terrace Bay District	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	None
SITE REGION	AREA 380 ha	STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Threat	Mixing	Commercial Fish	Spot Fish
Oil rating low	-medium potential	-part of bait fish area 18-50	-no impact dry land situation
-part of Steel Crown Management Unit	-no impact primarily dry land situation	-part of trapline (5% of line)	-low pot. -trapline #2
1,000 cutfish will not be cut in next 20 yrs.		-harvest-17 beaver	
LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating LOW			
		Collapsing	Wild Rice
		-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no potential
		Wetlands	Wetlands
		-low pot. est. pop. ~4-5 moose, no deer, est. harvest -1 moose	
		Mineral Aggregate	Mineral Aggregate
		-not of concern	-no impact -no pot.
		Recreational Development	Recreational Development
		-no impact property	-no impact -no pot.
		Historical	Historical
		-no impact	-no impact
		Land Tenure	Land Tenure
		(see residential development)	
		Utilities	Utilities
		-none	-none
		Transportation	Transportation
		-none	-none

ATTRIBUTES: This 300 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent an earth science landform/process theme consisting of a continuous series of raised cobble beach ridges dating to the Mississippian stage of the Super for basin (Timiskaming Interstadial). This continuous series of raised cobble beach ridges is one of the best developed features of its kind on the north shore of Lake Superior. This site is also of historical significance in that it supports a proliferation of rock structures (particularly Pukashwa Pits) attributed to historic and prehistoric native peoples.

CANDIDATE PARK	Channel Island	Terrace Bay District	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	None
SITE REGION	AREA 10 ha	STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Threat	Mixing	Commercial Fish	Spot Fish
Low pot. Oil privately owned by Ontario Paper	-moderate potential (District)	-no potential no licences	-no potential
-no plans to cut at any time in future		-part of trapline #64 -17% of lic. lost	-no impact
-primarily nation		-av. an. har- vest-1 beaver -native	
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating LOW			
		Collapsing	Wild Rice
		-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no potential
		Wetlands	Wetlands
		-some deer hunting -harvest 1 per year est. deer pop. ~5	
		Mineral Aggregate	Mineral Aggregate
		-no impact	-no impact
		Recreational Development	Recreational Development
		-no impact	-no impact
		Historical	Historical
		-no impact	-no impact
		Land Tenure	Land Tenure
		-none	-none
		Utilities	Utilities
		-none	-none
		Transportation	Transportation
		-none	-none

ATTRIBUTES: This small 10 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent an earth science marine landform/process theme consisting of a 1.5 km long shoreline outcrop. This rock outcrop is of national significance as it represents the type section of the Rossport formation, Stobie Group.

CANDIDATE PARK	Coblinosh Island	Terrace Bay District	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	None
SITE REGION	AREA 90 ha	STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Threat	Mixing	Commercial Fish	Spot Fish
Island owned by Ontario Paper	-moderate potential -no real concern	-no potential no licences	-no impact
-no active timber lic.		-part of trapline #64 (11)	-no impact
-low oil rating		-av. an. harvest-1 beaver	
-no plans to cut at any time in future			
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL
Overall Conflict Rating LOW			
		Collapsing	Wild Rice
		-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no potential
		Wetlands	Wetlands
		-no impact est. deer pop. ~2 est. deer harvest-5	
		Mineral Aggregate	Mineral Aggregate
		-no impact	-no impact
		Recreational Development	Recreational Development
		-no impact	-no impact
		Historical	Historical
		-no impact	-no impact
		Land Tenure	Land Tenure
		-none	-none
		Utilities	Utilities
		-none	-none
		Transportation	Transportation
		-none	-none

ATTRIBUTES: This 90 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent an earth science landform/process theme consisting of an impressive series of raised cobble ridges (Timiskaming Interstadial). The occurrence of these ridges is of significance to the interpretation of the lake history in that they reveal the successive stages of past lake levels.











NORTHEASTERN REGION





CANDIDATE PARK Lady-Evelyn Smoothwater (Temagami District)				ATTITUDES: topographic high points of watershed to the east to Atlantic Ocean, regionally significant transitional drainage divide flowing north to Hudson Bay and east to Atlantic Ocean, regionally significant transitional forest representation for Boreal/Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest regions, archaeological evidence of use by pre contact native peoples is provincially significant including habitation and pictograph sites, regionally significant recreational canoeing and tourism use with potential to expand use of this area with the scenic variety and diverse water based recreational potential.																											
PROPOSED CLASS Wilderness		OPTION																													
SITE REGION 4E4		AREA 74 500 ha		STATUS Candidate																											
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																															
Timber -34 5-3 ha of class 162 or 51% of area -Lisheard & Milline operations significant impact on allowable cut in the district -major neg. issue		Mining -8% high and 92% medium potential -potentially significant impact -major neg. issue		Commercial Fish N/A		Sport Fish N/A		Trapping -3 registered traplines long established and 8 Indian lodges -direct conflict with traditional native rights		Tourism -several long established lodges		Cottaging -undetermined number		Wild Rice N/A		Wildlife -moose: 5.9% of KMU by 2001 -bear and small game are minor harvests -medium neg. issue		Mineral Aggregate -unknown		Residential Development N/A		Agriculture N/A		Native Interests -entirely within Bear Island Land Claim Cautions to be settled by Supreme Court of Ontario		Land Tenure -one patent 4 L.U.P.'s -minor neg. issue		Utilities -potential for hydro development on Lady Evelyn Lake by Ontario Hydro after 2001 -potentially major neg. issue		Transportation N/A	
Overall Conflict Rating Medium to High Potential																															

ATTRIBUTES:  
topographic high points of landscape, regionally significant transitional drainage divide flowing north to Hudson Bay and east to Atlantic Ocean, regionally significant evidence of use forest representation for boreal/great lakes - St. Lawrence Forest regions, archaeological habitation and pictograph sites, by pre contact native peoples is provincially significant including habitation and pictograph sites, regionally significant recreational canoeing and tourism use with potential to expand use of this area with the scenic variety and diverse water based recreational potential.

CANDIDATE PARK				ATTRIBUTES												
PROPOSED CLASS			OPTION													
SITE REGION			AREA	STATUS												
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation	
Overall Conflict Rating																

ATTRIBUTES

ATTRIBUTES									

ATTRIBUTES





PROPOSED CLASS		Natural Environment	OPTION
SITE REGION	4E	AREA 18 364 ha	STATUS Candidate

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		CONFLICT ANALYSIS												CONFLICT RATING	
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wild Rice	Wadlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-unknown potential	-60% of island has high to medium mineral potential -5 claims -mineral exploration industry sensitive	-seasonal harbour use	- no data	-one trap-line 85% (749) of 1978-79 beaver harvested -not a negative issue	-undeveloped	-no data	N/A	-no game hunting	-unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	-17 patents -12 leases -J.L.U.P. -99% Crown land -unorganized municipality	-no foreseen generation sites or power corridors	-N/A -past history as a regionally significant natural harbour
Overall Conflict Rating														Low Potential	

CANDIDATE PARK Aubrey Falls (Blind River District)		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
Natural Environment		
SITE REGION 4E3	AREA 6880 ha	STATUS Park Reserve

Attributes	Collaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
<p><b>ATTRIBUTES:</b> a highly scenic (regionally significant) waterfall and gorge feature, representative life science features for boreal and Great Lakes, St. Lawrence forest regions; good day-use development in a hiking trail to a viewing platform for the falls and gorge; there is potential for campground development (150 sites) the area has good heritage appreciation and tourism potential with its striking earth science features.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>-moose: 1% of MNR (two animals or 80 annual hunter days by 2001)</p> <p>-low use for hunting but acts as an access to other areas</p>	<p>low to unknown potential -no quarry permits as area withdrawn under Section 43 of Mining Act</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>-a few L.U.P.'s</p> <p>-L.U.P.'s for hunt camps and fish camps</p>	<p>-adjacent to Aubrey Falls dam and generating station</p> <p>-patient Post transmission line</p> <p>-compatible uses</p>	<p>- Hwy. 129 forms the western border</p>
Overall Conflict Rating										Low Potential (with boundary changes)

CANDIDATE PARK		Vidal Bay (Espanola District)	OPTION
PROPOSED CLASS		Natural Environment	
SITE REGION	SE2	AREA	1400/1600 ha
			STATUS Candidate

Continging N/A	Wild Rice N/A	Wetlands medium con- flict moose - nil deer - 5% of MNU (1500 animals/300 hunter days by 2001) - small game - 400 annual hunter days - local clubs may be sensitive	Mineral Aggregate - no known potential	Residential Development N/A	Agriculture - no land in production - no farm- steads	Native Interests - claim owner ship of all unopened roads and shore allowances in Manitou- lin Dist.	Land Tenure - Ontario Paper Co. owns this land and has been nego- tiating with OMNR for some time to turn it over for a park	Utilities - no develop- ment - no develop- able sites have been identified for hydro or transmission corridors	Transportation N/A
<p><b>ATTRIBUTES:</b> representative limestone pavement shoreline features, backshore glacial lake terraces and steep shoreline bluffs; poorly drained to ericic upland sites; provincially significant flora and representative vegetation of Manitoulin - representative cultural features of logging development on Manitoulin - there is no public recreation area on Manitoulin for campground and lake oriented recreation and this area has good swimming beach and campground development potential. This area could enhance Manitoulin's tourism role.</p>									



ATTRIBUTES: A series of small lakes linked together in the northern section becoming a wide meandering river to the south. This section includes the confluence with Stull Creek to the hamlet of River Valley (125 km). Low intensity recreational area.

Sudbury District is supportive while North Bay does not see it fitting into their program objectives just now.

CANDIDATE PARK Sturgeon River (Sudbury & North Bay Districts)			
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway		OPTION	
SITE REGION	JEI/SES	AREA	STATUS Candidate

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-1.4 of Sudbury Dist. 2001 target & reduce annual allowable cut of a North Bay management unit by 1.5% -18 active claims L.Brun Co. Ltd. (North Bay portion) issue Cockburn Ltd. (Sudbury Dist.) -high neg. issue	-76% high to medium potential iron-copper	N/A	N/A	-14 trap-lines 95% of beaver quota harvested (1979-1980) -parts of these lines would be severed by park -low neg. issue	-undeveloped	N/A	N/A	-moose: 3% of NW by 2001 in Sudbury Bay 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	-isolated deposits -low negative issue
Land Tenure	Native Interests	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-17 patents -9 L.U.P.'s -low neg. issue	-Bear Island Band Caution affects entire area and will be settled by Ontario Supreme Court -high neg. issue	-no data	-River Valley (hamlet)	-low negative issue	-moose: 3% of NW by 2001 in Sudbury Bay 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	N/A	N/A	-moose: 3% of NW by 2001 in Sudbury Bay 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	-isolated deposits -low negative issue
Utilities	Land Tenure	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-potential hydro sites Kettle Falls Floodwood Goose Falls Twin Falls	-17 patents -9 L.U.P.'s -low neg. issue	-no data	-River Valley (hamlet)	-low negative issue	-moose: 3% of NW by 2001 in Sudbury Bay 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	N/A	N/A	-moose: 3% of NW by 2001 in Sudbury Bay 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	-isolated deposits -low negative issue
Transportation	Land Tenure	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
N/A	-17 patents -9 L.U.P.'s -low neg. issue	-no data	-River Valley (hamlet)	-low negative issue	-moose: 3% of NW by 2001 in Sudbury Bay 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	N/A	N/A	-moose: 3% of NW by 2001 in Sudbury Bay 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	-isolated deposits -low negative issue

Overall Conflict Rating Low (Sudbury) to High (North Bay)

ATTRIBUTES: Forty-eight km of river from MacPherson Lake to Town of Elk Lake: series of lakes connected in the Gray's River, contains Speckle Trout (an indicator species of good water quality); Gray Mud Lake - bog complex fringes the edge, Gray's Lake - Wildlife viewing potential; Bank's Lake used as a fly in fishing area. Lake Trout are present in Bank's Lake (AI-provincially significant), Makobe River (10 km) with gorge and whitewater system. Alexander Lake, a widening of the river into a wetland complex. The area from Lady-Evalyn River to Bear River recommended as a waterway candidate.

CANDIDATE PARK Makobe-Grays River (Temagami)			
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway		OPTION	
SITE REGION	JEI	AREA	STATUS Candidate

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-768 ha Class 182 or 31% of Area -low neg. issue	-77% high to medium sandstone to diabase -no claims or leases to date -low neg. issue	N/A	N/A	-5 traplines 50% of beaver quota harvested in 1979-80 -native trapping interests in Grays River -Banks Lake Bear L. Itan	-fly in camp on Gray's Lake -positive issue through management	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A
Land Tenure	Native Interests	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-100% Crown	-Bear Island Band Caution before Ont. Supreme Court -high neg. issue	N/A	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A
Utilities	Land Tenure	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-no forestry development	-100% Crown	N/A	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A
Transportation	Land Tenure	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
N/A	-100% Crown	N/A	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A

ping Co-operative

ATTRIBUTES: Grenville Province of the Canadian Shield, geomorphologically unique preglacial drainage characteristics, unique rock delta in the mouth is provincially significant; regionally significant gorge/falls complex; provincially significant floor and fauna of boreal and Great Lakes St. Lawrence forest regions; regionally significant sport fishery and small craft boating and canoeing routes; provincially significant (deer) wildlife viewing; regionally significant tourist industry, provincially significant pre history and historic use by native people and fur traders respectively, regionally significant logging history.

CANDIDATE PARK French River (Sudbury District)			
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway		OPTION	
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS Candidate	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-8181 ha Class 182 timber -medium negative issue	-50% low mineral potential 50% medium -18 mining patents -98 active mining	-Georgian Bay	N/A	-4 traplines with 95% harvest of beaver quota -medium potential	-regionally significant -50 operating resorts 1980	-1100 cottage sites	N/A	-moose: low population -deer: extremely important on south shore of	-1% of total area
Land Tenure	Native Interests	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-several patent sites (481) but all parcels are small -23 L.U.P.'s -High neg. issue	-French River Indian Res. Doks 1. Reservation -High neg. issue	N/A	-French River village; Doks Indian Village; Alban-Jamot Hartley Bay	-1% of total area	-moose: low population -deer: extremely important on south shore of	-1100 cottage sites	N/A	-moose: low population -deer: extremely important on south shore of	-1% of total area
Utilities	Land Tenure	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-one trans-mission corridor exists with potential for another	-several patent sites (481) but all parcels are small -23 L.U.P.'s -High neg. issue	N/A	-French River village; Doks Indian Village; Alban-Jamot Hartley Bay	-1% of total area	-moose: low population -deer: extremely important on south shore of	-1100 cottage sites	N/A	-moose: low population -deer: extremely important on south shore of	-1% of total area
Transportation	Land Tenure	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
-by 69 crosses the river.	-several patent sites (481) but all parcels are small -23 L.U.P.'s -High neg. issue	N/A	-French River village; Doks Indian Village; Alban-Jamot Hartley Bay	-1% of total area	-moose: low population -deer: extremely important on south shore of	-1100 cottage sites	N/A	-moose: low population -deer: extremely important on south shore of	-1% of total area











CANDIDATE PARK Michipicoten Post		
PROPOSED CLASS Historical		
SITE REGION 411	AREA 311.4 ha	OPTION STATUS Wilderness Area

#### CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

CANDIDATE PARK															
Timber N/A	Mining N/A	Commercial Fish N/A	Sport Fish excellent salmon runs in the spring and autumn with Lake Trout also	Trapping N/A	Tourism -the day use of this site would encourage visitors to stay in the area of haka for accommo- dation	Cottaging N/A	Wild Rice N/A	Wildlife N/A	Mineral Aggregate N/A	Residential Development N/A	Agriculture N/A	Native Interests N/A	Land Tenure Crown	Utilities N/A	Transportation -adjacent to Highway 17
Overall Conflict Rating															Low

#### ATTRIBUTES:

Geomorphological features representative of river mouth deposits on Lake Superior, cultural resources include Indian habitations (c. 1100 AD); fur trade use during New France C.1725-C.1763, independent trader c.1767-c.1783, Northwest Co. 1783-1821, Hudson Bay Co. 1821-1904; recreational resources of sport fishing, picnicking, beach combing and day-use walking, heritage appreciation.

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		
SITE REGION	AREA	OPTION STATUS

#### CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Overall Conflict Rating															

#### ATTRIBUTES

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		
SITE REGION	AREA	OPTION STATUS

#### CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Overall Conflict Rating															

#### ATTRIBUTES

NORTHERN REGION



PROPOSED CLASS		WILDERNESS PARK		OPTION	
SITE REGION		2E		AREA 54,166 Ha.	
				STATUS/Temp. Withdrawal	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																																						
Timber		Mining		Commercial Fish		Sport Fish		Trapping		Tourism		Contagious		Wild Rice		Wildlife		Mineral Aggregate		Residential Development		Agriculture		Native Interests		Land Tenure		Utilities		Transportation								
- Low-Less Than 20% Site Class 1 and 2		- High - Greenstone Belt Outs Middle of Candidate		-Not Active Now		-No Conflict		- Native Lines (2)		-2 Outpost Camps		- Nil		- Nil		-Low Productivity For Big Game		- Low		- Nil		- Nil		- None Expressed		- 99.5% Crown		- Nil		- Nil								
- No Licenses		- No Claims						-Not Being Worked																		-2 L.U.P.'s												
Overall Conflict Rating																																	Low-Moderate			Has Regional Support		

- Representative life science features - unusual earth science features (Greenstone Belt)  
- Good fishing potential - Low timber conflict - few alienations  
\* - Boundaries around lake tightened to permit mineral exploration and access from adjacent crown land to resources under reserve.

[illegible][illegible]





PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT			OPTION
SITE REGION	IE1	AREA 17,032 Ha.	STATUS Reserved

- Protects a variety of provincially significant life science features, thus contributing to representation
- Will accommodate increased demand likely to result from construction of the Detour Lake Road
- Provides starting point for Little Abitibi R. - Newport Cr. Canoe Route -Already a popular canoeing and fishing area

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION											-Provides starting point for Little Abitibi R. - Newport Cr. Canoe Route -Already a popular canoeing and fishing										
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation						
-Resolved -Abitibi -Paid -Compensation by M.N.R. -No Licence In Area	-Low to -Moderate -Mineral -Potential -Moderate -Aggregate -No Claims	-N/A		-No Trapping -Access Road -Barely -Passable	-No Tourist -Operations -Access Road -Barely -Passable	-No Cottages -No Leases -Patents or L.V.P.'s	-N/A	-Unavailable -But Not -Recognized -as Highly -Productive -Habitat	-Moderate -Aggregate -Potential -Plenty of -Alternative -Sources	-None	-None	-None	-All Crown	-None	-One 4x4 or A.T.V. Road						
Overall Conflict Rating											-Low-Resolved Through Negotiation										

CANDIDATE PARK LONG POINT PARK RESERVE		
PROPOSED CLASS	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
SITE REGION	JE3	AREA 2,552 Ha.

- ATTRIBUTES -High recreation capability - good beaches - excellent aesthetics
- Relatively undisturbed - moderate to high life science values based on reconnaissance survey
  - Documented historic site - Detroyes Portage - numerous Indian occupations documented immediately adjacent to candidate
  - \*-Proposed classification changed from N.R. to N.E., to accommodate future exploration (Springer Proposal)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION											Candidate Classification	* - Proposed classification changed from N.R. to N.E., to accommodate future exploration (Springer Proposal)				
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development			Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities
Withdrawn From F.M.A.	High Mineral Potential	On Lake Abitibi	On Lake Abitibi	None	None	None	None	Low	Low Moderate	None	None	None Known	All Crown	None	No Road Access	
Moderate Production Capability	8 Claims Within and Heavy Staking in Adjacent Lakebed and Shoreline	No Conflict	No Conflict					Poor Habitat								
Overall Conflict Rating																Moderate

CANDIDATE PARK MISSISSAUBI LAKE PARK RESERVE		
PROPOSED CLASS	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
SITE REGION	JE5	AREA 7,000 Ha.

- ATTRIBUTES -High recreation capability for back country travel
- Life science and earth science values moderate based on reconnaissance surveys
  - Would consolidate park holdings around Mississauga Lake
  - Proposed staging area for Mississauga River Waterway Park
  - \*-Existing park and reserve boundaries realigned - size reduced by 25% to accommodate mining and timber interests

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION											-Existing park and reserve boundaries realigned - size reduced by 25% to accommodate mining and timber interests				
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Moderate Production Capability	High Mineral Potential	None	Excellent Resource	Not Available	No Tourist Operations	None	Unknown	Unknown in Revised Proposal	Low Potential	None	None	Boundary Revision Should Eliminate Brunswick House Band Dispute	Crown	Nil	Class C Gravel Road
No Estimate on Volume In Revised	10% of Reserve Now Accessible from Outside Boundaries		No Conflict						Alternative Sources Available						
	No Claims														

CANDIDATE PARK THE SHALUS RESERVE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS
315	AREA 6,221	Existing Reserve

#### CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
-Medium Timber Production -No Volume Estimate	-Low	-Nil	-No Conflict	-Unknown	-Resort At North End of Reserve -Nicholson Township Patented

Attributes to high life science values based on reconnaissance survey - wetland features  
-Moderate back country recreation potential  
-High historic values - Nicholson Township  
-Wild improve both back country and facility based recreation potential in existing park

Land Tenure	Native Interests	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Wild Rice	Cottaging	Tourism
-98% Crown -2% Patented	-Nil	-Nil	-Nil	-Low	-Unknown	-Unknown	-Three Cottages at North End of Reserve	-Resort At North End of Reserve -Nicholson Township Patented

Overall Conflict Rating-Moderate-Can be negotiated

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

#### CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism

Attributes

Land Tenure	Native Interests	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Wild Rice	Cottaging	Tourism

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

#### CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism

Attributes

Land Tenure	Native Interests	Agriculture	Residential Development	Mineral Aggregate	Wildlife	Wild Rice	Cottaging	Tourism

Overall Conflict Rating







CANDIDATE PARK MISSINAIBI RIVER		OPTION													
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY PARK		STATUS Park Reserve													
SITE REGION 2E2, 3E1, 2, 3, AREA 556 km															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
- Moderate Timber Productivity	- Low to High	-	- No Conflict	- Parts of 19 Lines	-	-	-	- Unknown Harvest Loss	- Varies	- None	- None	- None Expressed	- 90% Crown	- Limited Hydro Potential	- Crossed By Hwy 17 And several Logging Roads
- No Licences	- No Claims			- Low Product									- 10% Freehold		
	- Provision For Discredit Exploration Exist														
Overall Conflict Rating LOW															

ATTRIBUTES															
- Earth and life science representation of 5 site districts in 2 site region 5															
- Outstanding canoeing capability - Highest in Ontario - Provincially and Nationally significant															
- High historical values															
- 400' reserve withdrawn - Interim management plan complete - Public participation complete															

ATTRIBUTES  
 - Earth and life science representation of 5 site districts in 2 site region 5  
 - Outstanding canoeing capability - Highest in Ontario - Provincially and Nationally significant  
 - High historical values  
 - 400' reserve withdrawn - Interim management plan complete - Public participation complete

CANDIDATE PARK LITTLE ABITIBI R. - NEWPOST CK.															
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY PARK										OPTION					
SITE REGION 2E3										AREA 77 Km					
STATUS Temp. Withdrawal															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Low Product	-No Claims	-	-No Conflict	-None	-	-	-	-Unknown Harvest Loss	-Unknown	-None	-None	-None Expressed	-100% Crown	-Hydro Diversion	-Hydro Access Road
-No Licences	-Moderate Potential														
Overall Conflict Rating LOW															

ATTRIBUTES														
- Provides representation (E & L) for 2E3														
- Moderate back country capability														
- Scored highest in 2E3 in provincial waterway evaluation.														

ATTRIBUTES  
 - Provides representation (E & L) for 2E3  
 - Moderate back country capability  
 - Scored highest in 2E3 in provincial waterway evaluation.

CANDIDATE PARK LARIER RIVER		OPTION													
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY? PARK		STATUSTemp. Withdrawal													
SITE REGION 3E6, 4E5		AREA 50 Km													
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Low	-High	-	-No Conflict	-Unavailable	-	-On lakes At both Ends	-	-Low Productivity	-Unknown	-	-	-	-Numerous Patent And Claims	-None	-None
-No Licence	-Min. Potential														

ATTRIBUTES	
-Highest scoring river in 3E6 in provincial waterway evaluation	
-Representative earth and life science features	
-Moderate recreation potential	

ATTRIBUTES  
 - Highest scoring river in 3E6 in provincial waterway evaluation  
 - Representative earth and life science features  
 - Moderate recreation potential



CANDIDATE PARK VALENTINE TOWNSHIP SITE - COCHRANE DISTRICT					
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE			OPTION		
SITE REGION	AREA	1-5 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE		
<p><b>CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION</b></p>					
Timber -NONE	Mining -NONE	Commercial Fish -NONE	Sport Fish -NONE	Trapping -NONE	Tourism -NONE
Cottaging -NONE	Wild Rice -NONE	Wadlie -NONE	Mineral Aggregate -NONE	Residential Development -NONE	Agriculture -NONE
Native Interests -NONE	Land Tenure -CROWN	Utilities -WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	Transportation -NONE		
Overall Conflict Rating					Very Low

CANDIDATE PARK VALENTINE TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT (CORAL RAPIDS)			
PROPOSED CLASS		EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	2.4 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE
<div>CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION</div>			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE
	Trapping	Tourism	Contagious
	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE
	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE
	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests
	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE
	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE
<div>ATTRIBUTES - Stratigraphic Section Of Kwataboahagan Formation</div> <div>- Nationally Significant Site</div> <div>- Within Restricted Cutting Zone Along Shoreline</div>			Overall Conflict Rating
			Low

CANDIDATE PARK VALENTINE TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT					
PROPOSED CLASS		EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	OPTION		
SITE REGION	AREA	2.4 Ha.	STATUS	CANDIDATE	
<b>CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION</b>					
<b>Timber</b>	<b>Mining</b>	<b>Commercial Fish</b>	<b>Sport Fish</b>	<b>Trapping</b>	<b>Tourism</b>
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>					
- Complete Stratigraphic Type Section Of Stopping River Formation - Thickest Exposure In Moose River Basin (13.8m) - Provincially Significant - Within Restricted Cutting Zone Along Shoreline					
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Residential Development</b>	<b>Mineral Aggregate</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>	<b>Wld Rice</b>	<b>Contagious</b>
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE
<b>Native Interests</b>	<b>Land Tenure</b>	<b>Utilities</b>	<b>Transportation</b>		
-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE		





CANDIDATE PARK    SANBORN TWP. - KAPUSKASING DISTRICT			ATTRIBUTES												
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE			- Standard Reference Section for Early to Middle Wisconsinan Adam Tilt & Late Wisconsinan Kipling Tilt (Internationally Recognized)												
SITE REGION		AREA    100 Ha.	OPTION	- Nationally Significant							- Within Restricted Cutting Zone On Shoreline (50m x 2km)				
STATUS			CANDIDATE												
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE
Overall Conflict Rating															Low

CANDIDATE PARK THACKERAY TOWNSHIP - KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT															
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE					OPTION										
SITE REGION		AREA		90 Ha.		STATUS CANDIDATE									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-LOW															
-NO SITE CLASS 1&2	-UNKNOWN	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-NONE
ATTRIBUTES - Extensive Outcrop Of 20 Subvertically Dipping Lava Flows															
- Regionally Significant															
- Crown Ownership															
Overall Conflict Rating Low to moderate															

CANDIDATE PARK BEN NEVIS TOWNSHIP - KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT															
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE															
SITE REGION		AREA .25 Ha.		STATUS CANDIDATE											
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-ADJACENT TO FOREST ACCESS ROAD
ATTRIBUTES															
- Excellent exposure Of Intermediate To felsic Volcanic Rocks (Blake River Group)															
- Provincially Significant															
- Crown Ownership															





CANDIDATE PARK Evelyn Township - Timmins District							
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION					
SITE REGION		AREA 3.6 ha	STATUS Candidate				
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION							
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism		
-	-	-	-	-	-		
			Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife		
			-	-	-		
			Mineral Aggregate		Residential Development		
					-		
			Native Interests		Land Tenure		
			-		Crown		
			Agriculture		Utilities		
			-		-		
			Transportation		-		
Overall Conflict Rating Low							

ATTRIBUTES					
- Stratigraphic Type Section of Barlow - Ojibwa Formation					
- Internationally Recognized Reference					
- All Crown and Within Restricted Cutting Zone on Shoreline of Frederickhouse Lake					

CANDIDATE PARK		Kwataboahagan River Site - Moosee District			
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve		OPTION	
SITE REGION		AREA 1.0 ha		STATUS Candidate	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
-	-	-	-	-	-

ATTRIBUTES					
CANDIDATE PARK		PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION	
SITE REGION		AREA		STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
				</	



CANDIDATE PARK DANA-JOWSEY PARK RESERVE					ATTRIBUTES											
PROPOSED CLASS		RECREATION		OPTION	- Good Facility Based Camping & Day Use Capability - Close To Timmins (40km) Area Which Should Be In A Supply Deficit Situation For Both Camping & Day Use By Late 1980's - Easily Accessible - High Winter Use Potential											
SITE REGION		AREA 2547 Ha.			STATUS		RESERVE									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																
Timber -Low to Moderate -Previously Cut In Some Portions	Mining -Moderate to High -Staked In Past	Commercial Fish -	Sport Fish -Lake Trout In Dana Lk -Pickerel In Jowsey - popular with locals	Trapping -Unknown	Tourism - None	Cottaging - None	Wild Rice - None	Wildlife - Poor to fair - No estimate of harvest loss	Mineral Aggregate -Unknown	Residential Development - None	Agriculture - None	Native Interests - None	Land Tenure - Several Patented Mining Claims	Utilities - None	Transportation - Timber Access Road	
Overall Conflict Rating: Moderate Retain as Reserve																

CANDIDATE PARK LA MOTTE LAKE PARK RESERVE															
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION													
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS RESERVE													
	506 Ha.														
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
					-None	- None	- None	- Fair - No Estimate Or Harvest Loss	-Unknown	None	-	- None	-100% Crown	- None	- Access Point
Overall Conflict Rating Low to Moderate - Retain as Reserve															

ATTRIBUTES															
- Good Camping And Day Use Capability															
- Easily Accessed (Adjacent To Hwy. 144)															
- Close To Gogame - Mo Prov. Pk. Day Use Or Camping In District															
- High Earth Science Values															

CANDIDATE PARK			BISCATAWING CANDIDATE		
PROPOSED CLASS			RECREATION		
SITE REGION		AREA	1147 Hb.	OPTION	STATUS CANDIDATE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Moderate	Moderate to High	-	Unknown	?	-	-	-	Good - No Estimate Harvest Loss	Unknown	None	None	None	Crown	None	None

ATTRIBUTES	
- Good Camping Potential	- Provides Access To High Quality Boating, Fishing, Canoeing
- Trails Potential	- Interpretive And Backpacking

CANDIDATE PARK OLD FORT ALBANY		PROPOSED CLASS HISTORICAL		OPTION	
SITE REGION		AREA 4 Ha.		STATUS WILDERNESS AREA	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None
Cottaging		Wild Rice	Wetlands	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
- None		- None	- None	- None	- None
Land Tenure		Utilities	Transportation		
- Crown		- None	- None		
Overall Conflict Rating Very Low					

- ATTRIBUTES
- Hudson Bay Company Post Dating Back To Approx. 1675 A.D.
  - Well Researched, Excavated And Catalogued By Kenyon (1960-64)
  - Site Of Principal H.B.C. Site On James Bay
  - Representative Of Fur Trade & Fur Trade Communities (Intense Competition And H.B.C. Monopoly)

CANDIDATE PARK		PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION	
SITE REGION		AREA		STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
Cottaging		Wild Rice	Wetlands	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
Land Tenure		Utilities	Transportation		
Overall Conflict Rating					

ATTRIBUTES

CANDIDATE PARK		PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION	
SITE REGION		AREA		STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
Cottaging		Wild Rice	Wetlands	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
Land Tenure		Utilities	Transportation		

ATTRIBUTES



ALGONQUIN REGION







[illegible]

CANDIDATE PARK		BELL BAY (Pembroke District)	
PROPOSED PARK	Natural Environment	OPTION	Preferred
SITE REGION	SE, SD11	AREA 4,035 ac. STATUS	Proposed
<p><b>Note:</b> Area may be reduced further eliminating some of private landowner conflict.</p>			
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH
no existing commitments to industry contains 3,590 acres of productive forest land	no mining activity unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable
TRAPPING	TOURISM	WILDLIFE	WILD RICE
part of 1 registered trapping area & resident trappers licence on private portion of proposal minor overall impact	not applicable	no impact	not applicable
COTTAGING	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE
acquisition of several cottages is required in the core development area	no existing pits	acquisition of several properties is required, some of which may be used as permanent residences	not applicable
UTILITIES	LAND TENURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	TRANSPORTATION
not applicable (Bark Lake has up to 30 ft. draw-down but modification of this is not required)	2,825 acres public land 1,210 acres private land	not applicable	not applicable
<p><b>ATTRIBUTES</b>  <b>Protection/Heritage Appreciation:</b>            -good representation of earth science features (2) of local-regional significance            -good representation of life science features (14 ST) of provincial significance            -1 historical theme/theme segment potentially represented  <b>Recreation/Tourism:</b>            -potential - 9,500 swimming opportunities            10,500 picnicking opportunities            86,500 camping opportunities  <b>Target:</b> - 7,500 swimming opportunities            1,500 picnicking opportunities            17,500 camping opportunities</p>			
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:			MODERATE



CANDIDATE PARK		BLACKSTONE HARBOUR (Parry Sound District)			ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation:										
PROPOSED CLASS		Natural Environment		OPTION	Preferred	-excellent representation of two major earth science units of provincial (P.S. Greenstone Belt) Prairie Warbler) -good-excellent representation of life science values (13 ST) of provincial & regional significance (some special habitats- -good representation of historical themes associated with Georgian Bay lumber, early mining and recreation history Recreation/Tourism: -potential opportunities -50,000 swimming; 7,000 picnic; 162,500 car camping; 24,500 back-country -target opportunities -36,500 swimming; 6,000 picnic; 88,500 car camping; 23,500 back-country									
SITE REGION SE, SD7		AREA 30,277 acres		STATUS	Park Reserve										
Note: Designation of this property as a park has received cabinet approval and considerable acquisition of private land for park purposes has occurred. Use of property for non-recreational activities would receive considerable public criticism from former cottagers, Georgian Bay Association (cottages) and the Township of Archipelago (municipal government).															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry little productive forest land area has not been calculated	abandoned mine on property high mineral exploration potential exploration activity occurring	not applicable no commercial fishing within proposed park boundaries	not applicable opportunities will not be lost	maximum anticipated impact is less than 55000 long term loss of 14 of potential production of district	not applicable has been accepted	not applicable decision to acquire private land is publicly known and most of the required cottages have been acquired	not applicable decision for acquisition publicly known and partly implemented key permanent residences have been acquired	loss of 500 -1000 opportunities of big game hunting from organized camps long term loss of 0.5% of district potential for big game hunting	no existing pits potential for sand and gravel	not applicable decision for acquisition publicly known and partly implemented key permanent residences have been acquired	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve acquired land & Crown land 22,444 acres public land 2,430 acres water 3,278 acres private	not applicable	not applicable
Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.															
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW															

CANDIDATE PARK		KAWARTHA HIGHLANDS (Minden and Bancroft Districts)													
PROPOSED CLASS		Natural Environment	OPTION Preferred												
SITE REGION	SE, SD11	AREA 4,632 acres	STATUS Park Reserve												
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERICAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
existing commitments to industry in Minden District most of the proposal is productive forest land	mining rights have been reserved no mining activity an area of high mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable fishing would not be prohibited	maximum anticipated impact is less than \$1000/annum	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of big game hunting	no existing pits no potential for sand and gravel	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 3,921 acres land 711 acres water	not applicable	not applicable
ATTRIBUTES															
Protection/Heritage Appreciation:															
-poor-good representation of earth science features (1) of regional-local significance															
-good representation of life science features (9 ST) of local significance															
-historic values not inventoried															
Recreation/Tourism:															
-potential - 20,500 swimming opportunities															
4,500 picnicking opportunities															
42,000 car camping opportunities															
Target: 20,500 swimming opportunities															
2,000 picnicking opportunities															
40,500 car camping opportunities															
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:															LOW

CANDIDATE PARK				HARDY LAKE (Bracebridge District)																												
PROPOSED CLASS		Natural Environment		OPTION Preferred																												
SITE REGION	SE, S07 & 8	AREA	1,650 acres	STATUS	Park Reserve																											
Note: This property, on Lake Muskoka was acquired specifically for recreation purposes. Use for other activities would precipitate considerable public opposition. (letter of intent for use)																																
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																																
TIMBER	no existing commitments to forest industry	1,236 acres of productive forest land within the proposal	MINING	mining rights withdrawn no mineral activity low mineral exploration potential	COMMERCIAL FISH	not applicable	SPORT FISH	no impact fishery would not be curtailed	TRAPPING	not applicable since it is acquired land maximum anticipated impact is less than \$1000/annum	TOURISM	not applicable consider-able benefits anticipated from park development	COTTAGING	not applicable (cottager (M.L.A.) concern on Muskoka Lakes as to how this property will be developed	WILD RICE	not applicable	WILDLIFE	not applicable since was privately owned	MINERAL AGGREGATE	no existing pits no potential	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	not applicable	AGRICULTURE	not applicable	NATIVE INTERESTS	not applicable	LAND TENURE	park reserve (acquired land) 1,400 acres land 250 acres water additional Crown lands proposed south of Hwy. 169 to be resolved in detailed master plan for the area	UTILITIES	none	TRANSPORTATION	none
ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science features (4) of local significance -good-excellent representation of life science features (13 ST) of provincial significance -good representation of one historical theme segment - South Shield agriculture - local and regional significance Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 23,500 swimming opportunities 25,500 picnicking opportunities 32,500 car camping opportunities Target: - 21,000 swimming opportunities 5,000 picnicking opportunities 32,500 car camping opportunities														OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:	LOW																	
Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during district planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.																																

CANDIDATE PARK		BIGWIND LAKE (Bracebridge District)	
PROPOSED CLASS	Natural Environment	OPTION	Preferred
SITE REGION	SE, SDB	AREA	4,638 acres
		STATUS	Park Reserve
<p><b>ATTRIBUTES</b>            Protection/Heritage Appreciation:            -possible representation of earth science features (2) of local significance            -good representation of life science features (12 ST) of provincial significance            -good representation of (1) historic theme - Trent Severn watershed - forest industries            Recreation/Tourism:            -potential - 500 swimming opportunities                              2,500 picnicking opportunities                              62,500 car camping opportunities            Target: - 0 swimming opportunities                          0 picnicking opportunities                          32,500 car camping opportunities</p>			
<b>CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION</b>			
<b>TIMBER</b>	no existing commitments;  however, local industry dependent upon wood supplies from this area	<b>MINING</b>	mining rights reserved  no mining activity  low or unknown mineral exploration potential
<b>SPORT FISH</b>	not applicable	<b>TRAPPING</b>	Impact estimated as less than \$1000 of fur annually
<b>TOURISM</b>	not applicable	<b>COTTAGING</b>	not applicable  some cottages on Bigwind Lake, but these are not proposed for acquisition
<b>WILD RICE</b>	not applicable	<b>WILDLIFE</b>	maximum anticipated impact about 150 opportunities of big game hunting from organized camps  no hunt camps
<b>MINERAL AGGREGATE</b>	no existing pits  no mineral aggregate potential	<b>RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	not applicable
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	not applicable	<b>NATIVE INTERESTS</b>	not applicable
<b>LAND TENURE</b>	park reserve 4,333 acres land 305 acres of water	<b>UTILITIES</b>	none
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	forest access road crosses reserve  park development would require road closure		
<b>OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:</b>			LOW

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during district planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.



CANDIDATE PARK		BAUER PROPERTY		(Bracebridge District)	
PROPOSED CLASS	Natural Environment	AREA	416 acres	STATUS	Park Reserve
<p><u>NOTE:</u> Property acquired through Ontario Heritage Foundation. Use for other than low intensity recreation would result in considerable opposition. (letter of intent for use)</p>					
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM
no existing commitments to forest industry	acquired land no mining activity	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable areas not presently trapped - acquired land	not applicable
ATTRIBUTES/Heritage Appreciation:					
<p>-good representation of life science values of local significance -earth science values unknown -historic values unknown Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 9,500 swimming opportunities -16,000 picnicking opportunities Target: 8,500 swimming opportunities 500 picnicking opportunities</p>					
COTTAGING					
not applicable					
WILD RICE					
not applicable					
WILDLIFE					
small size of area results in all big game produced on property being available elsewhere some loss of opportunities on site					
MINERAL AGGREGATE					
no existing pits area has sand & gravel potential					
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT					
not applicable					
AGRICULTURE					
not applicable					
NATIVE INTERESTS					
not applicable					
LAND TENURE					
(donated) acquired park reserve (Ontario Heritage Foundation)					
UTILITIES					
none					
TRANSPORTATION					
none					
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:					
LOW					

CANDIDATE PARK		OXTONGUE RIVER (RAGGED FALLS) (Bracebridge District)													
PROPOSED CLASS	Waterway	OPTION	Preferred												
SITE REGION	5E,SD9	AREA 1,665 (approx.) acres	Park Reserve/ Crown Lands												
Note: This Includes the Oxtongue River from Algonquin Park to Highway 60.															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERICAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry	mining rights withdrawn in the park reserve mineral potential unknown in the remainder of waterway no mining activity	---	park designation would not result in loss of opportunities	maximum anticipated impact less than \$1000/annum	---  should be a stimulus to local tourism	---	---	no significant impact on big game hunting	potential for sand and gravel but within 200 m of water and therefore use may be restricted in future. M.T.C. has used gravel from area on Highway 60	---	---	---	Crown land (1,284) and park reserve (38)	---	---
ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science features (6) of local significance -good to excellent representation of life science features ( 5T) of provincial significance -good representation of one historical theme segment - Georgian Bay watershed Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 6,500 picnicking opportunities 500 back-country opportunities Target: - 1,000 picnicking opportunities 500 back-country opportunities															
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:														LOW	

CANDIDATE PARK		BONNECHERE RIVER (Pembroke District)	
PROPOSED CLASS	Waterway	OPTION	Preferred
SITE REGION	SE, SD10	AREA 1,400 acres	STATUS Proposed
Note: Includes Bonnechere River from Algonquin Park to Bonnechere Provincial Park on Round Lake.			
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
TIMBER majority of the area is productive forest land	MINING unknown mineral exploration potential no mining activity	COMMERCIAL FISH not applicable	SPORT FISH not applicable
		TRAPPING small parts of registered trap-lines eventual phase-out will not impact target, however, short term problems will be created	
		TOURISM not applicable	
		COTTAGING not applicable	
		WILD RICE not applicable	
		WILDLIFE contains part of deer yard but will have minimum impact	
		MINERAL AGGREGATE no existing pits much of area has potential for sand and gravel extraction but area of park is within 200 m of water	
		RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT not applicable	
		AGRICULTURE not applicable	
		NATIVE INTERESTS not applicable	
		LAND TENURE 825 acres public land 575 acres water selective acquisition may be required for access, egress & canoe/camping	
		UTILITIES not applicable	
		TRANSPORTATION not applicable	
ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science values (6) of regional significance -good representation of life science values (12 ST) of provincial significance -excellent to good representation of 3 theme segments of Ontario history (Ottawa Valley lumber, south shield agriculture, Ottawa Valley forest, settlement and colonization road) Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 2,500 back-country opportunities Target: 2,500 back-country recreation opportunities			
Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details will be obtained prior to public discussion.			OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK		MAGNETAWAN RIVER (Parry Sound District)													
PROPOSED CLASS		Waterway/Wilderness		OPTION	Preferred										
SITE REGION 5E,SD7		AREA	23,530 acres	STATUS	Park Reserve										
<u>Note:</u> To be developed jointly with the Brown/Wilson area as a wilderness park. Waterway would precede wilderness establishment.															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAID TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry much of the area is productive forest land potential loss of 3,000 units per annum	mining rights reserved unknown mineral exploration potential no mining activity or interest	not applicable	not applicable opportunities would not be lost	anticipated loss of less than \$5,000/annum	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	loss of about 500 existing big game opportunities from organized camps long term loss of 1% of potential big game hunting in district	no existing pits no potential for sand and gravel	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 20,521 acres land 3,008 acres water	not applicable one hydro line crosses reserve	not applicable
Target: - 6,000 back-country recreation opportunities															
-potential - 7,000 back-country recreation opportunities															
															OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW



CANDIDATE PARK		PETAVAVA/BARRON RIVER (Pembroke District)			
PROPOSED CLASS		Waterway		OPTION Preferred	
SITE REGION		5E, SD10	AREA	2,909 acres	STATUS Proposed
Notes: Further study and inventory required. Major conflict is with federal government (National/Defence) on access to the river for recreational use.					
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM
majority of area is productive forest land	unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of trapping	not applicable
ATTRIBUTES					
Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -Earth science - unknown could be significant - part of Fossmill outlet of glacial Lake Algonquin -Life science representation of regional (7) significance possible migration route from Ottawa Valley Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 2,500 back-country recreation opportunities					
Target: - 2,500 back-country recreation opportunities					
COTTAGING					
WILD RICE					
WILDLIFE					
MINERAL AGGREGATE					
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT					
AGRICULTURE					
NATIVE INTERESTS					
LAND TENURE					
UTILITIES					
TRANSPORTATION					
Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.					
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:					
MODE:ATE					

CANDIDATE PARK		OTTAWA RIVER (Pembroke District)													
PROPOSED CLASS	Waterway	OPTION	Preferred												
SITE REGION	SE-SD12 AREA	14 miles	STATUS Proposed												
<p><u>Note:</u> The river extends from LaPasse to Bryce's Point. The east side is in the province of Quebec.</p>															
<p><b>CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION</b></p>															
<p>TIMBER</p> <p>no commitments private land</p> <p>only 200 metre strip affected</p>	<p>MINING</p> <p>some mineralization but no commitments</p>	<p>COMMERCIAL FISH</p> <p>not applicable</p>	<p>SPORT FISH</p> <p>none</p>	<p>TRAPPING</p> <p>none</p>	<p>TOURISM</p> <p>could affect 3 extensive rafting operations by establishing safety and aesthetic standards</p>	<p>COTTAGING</p> <p>all private land</p> <p>a number of private cottages that may be affected by users</p>	<p>WILD RICE</p> <p>none</p>	<p>WILDLIFE</p> <p>none</p>	<p>MINERAL AGGREGATE</p> <p>small isolated deposits</p> <p>some pits</p> <p>no impact on overall target</p>	<p>RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>acquisition not proposed</p>	<p>AGRICULTURE</p> <p>none</p>	<p>NATIVE INTERESTS</p> <p>none</p>	<p>LAND TENURE</p> <p>private</p> <p>some acquisitions may be required at key egress &amp; access points</p>	<p>UTILITIES</p> <p>Ontario/Quebec Hydro have reserves adjacent to the river</p> <p>no impact unless hydro dam proposed</p>	<p>TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>no</p>
<p><b>ATTRIBUTES</b></p> <p>Protection/Heritage Appreciation: Earth Science resources include a wide geographic time span. Includes metasediments (marble), metovolcanics. Most significant rocks are an alkalic complex on Sullivan Island. Champlain Sea deposits represented deep water clays/silts - pipeholes are a local feature.</p> <p>Life Science - unknown at this time - believed significant species likely on diverse bedrock &amp; close proximity to Ottawa migration route for plants.</p> <p>Historic. - Unknown - but only natural unflooded section may have significant historic remnants.</p> <p>Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 3,700 back-country opportunities Target: - 3,700 back-country opportunities</p>															
<p>Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.</p>															
<p>OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:</p>															

CANDIDATE PARK	MADAWASKA RIVER (Upper) (Algonquin Park District)			ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -excellent representation of earth science features (4) of local significance -good representation of life science features (11 St) of local significance -historic themes related to Ottawa Valley lumber and exploration Recreation/Tourism: -potential 1,500 back-country opportunities (wilderness)																											
PROPOSED CLASS	Waterway			OPTION	Preferred																										
SITE REGION	SE, 509 AREA 1,848 acres			STATUS	Park Reserve																										
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION								Target: 1,500 back-country opportunities																							
TIMBER	no existing commitments to forest industry (majority of proposal is productive forest land)	MINING	mining rights reserved ('unknown' mineral potential)	COMMERCIAL FISH	not applicable	SPORT FISH	not applicable (park designation would not preclude fishing)	TRAPPING	present annual estimated value of fur unavailable less than \$1000 potential exists to provide these furs elsewhere in district	TOURISM	not applicable	COTTAGING	not applicable as proposed if boundaries extended, could include several cottages	WILD RICE	not applicable	WILDLIFE	proposed park boundaries are such that wildlife produced within the area would continue to be available outside the area some loss of opportuni- ties on site	MINERAL AGGREGATE	no existing pits entire area has potential for sand & gravel extraction but is with- in 200 m of water & therefore extraction would normally be discouraged	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	not applicable	AGRICULTURE	not applicable	NATIVE INTERESTS	not applicable	LAND TENURE	public park reserve organized municipality in part (Airy Twp.)	UTILITIES	private proposal for in-stream hydraulic generation facility would impact on undeveloped quality of river	TRANSPORTA- TION	none parallel railway line has been abandoned by CNR would likely be acquired if right-of way is declared surplus to CNR needs
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:												LOW																			

CANDIDATE PARK	LOWER MADAWASKA RIVER (Pembroke District)	
PROPOSED CLASS	Waterway	OPTION Preferred
SITE REGION SE-5011	AREA 1,195 acres	STATUS Park Reserve
<u>Note:</u> This is the most outstanding waterway reserve in Southern Ontario. This proposal has been approved by Cabinet as a new waterway park in Southern Ontario (1981).		
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		
TIMBER	MINING	SPORT FISH
no existing commitments to forest industry  much of area is productive forest	mining rights reserved  part of area has moderate to high mineral exploration potential	not applicable
TRAPPING	TOURISM	WILDLIFE
part of 3 registered traplines on Crown land.  As a traditional use trapping would be dealt with in Haster Planning & possibly phased out over long term	not applicable	parts of deer yarding complexes will impact wildlife management
COMMERCIAL FISH	WILD RICE	AGRICULTURE
not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	NATIVE INTERESTS
no existing pits some potential but park would only be established within 200 m of river	not applicable	not applicable
WILDLIFE	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES
some acquisition or agreements necessary private sector development has already been curtailed in subdivision review process ongoing severances are causing problems	park reserve 1,195 acres public land	Ontario Hydro has indicated that it has no plans for this section of river until at least 2001
ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science values/features (3) of regional significance -good representation of life science values (7 ST) of local significance -historic, possible representation of south shield agriculture theme segment Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 32,500 swimming opportunities - Target: 26,000 swimming opportunities 25,500 picnicking opportunities     9,000 picnicking opportunities 3,500 back-country recreation opportunities     3,500 back-country recreation opportunities		
Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.		
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW		



CANDIDATE PARK		EAST RIVER (Bracebridge District)																													
PROPOSED CLASS	Waterway	OPTION	Preferred																												
SITE REGION	SE, S08 & 9 AREA	3,032 acres	STATUS	Reduced in size Proposed																											
Note: The East River is only canoeable from Williamsport to Lake Vernon throughout the use season. It is recommended that the portion from Williamsport to Hwy. 11 be added to Arrowhead Park where appropriate (Crown lands only)																															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -some representation of earth science features (4) of local significance -good representation of life science features (7 St) of regional significance -unknown historical record Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 500 back-country opportunities Target: 500 back-country opportunities																													
TIMBER	no existing commitments	MINING	no mining activity area has unknown mineral exploration potential	COMMERCIAL FISH	not applicable	SPORT FISH	not applicable	TRAPPING	maximum anticipated impact if entire proposal implemented is less than \$1000/annum	TOURISM	not applicable	COTTAGING	existing private land not to be purchased	WILD RICE	not applicable	WILDLIFE	some loss of opportunities of big game hunting from organized camps. however, wildlife produced within the area would be available outside the area	MINERAL AGGREGATE	no existing pits sand and gravel potential but use would likely be restricted due to closeness to waterway	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	potential impact if original proposal implemented	AGRICULTURE	not applicable	NATIVE INTERESTS	not applicable	LAND TENURE	1,648 acres public land 580 acres water 804 acres private discrete acquisition may be necessary	UTILITIES	none	TRANSPORTATION	none
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW																															

CANDIDATE PARK			OPEONGO RIVER (Algonquin Park District)																																		
PROPOSED CLASS		Waterway	OPTION	Preferred																																	
SITE REGION	5E, 509	AREA	1,288 acres	STATUS	Proposal																																
<div>ATTRIBUTES</div> <div>Protection/Heritage Appreciation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-earth science features of local significance</li><li>-good representation of life science features (9 ST) of local significance</li><li>-historical resources believed to relate to Ottawa Valley timber Recreation/Tourism:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-potential 1,000 back-country recreation opportunities</li></ul></li></ul></div>																																					
Target: 1,000 back-country recreation opportunities																																					
<div>CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION</div> <table><tr><td>TIMBER</td><td>MINING</td><td>COMMERCIAL FISH</td><td>SPORT FISH</td><td>TRAPPING</td><td>TOURISM</td><td>COTTAGING</td><td>WILD RICE</td><td>WILDLIFE</td><td>MINERAL AGGREGATE</td><td>RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT</td><td>AGRICULTURE</td><td>NATIVE INTERESTS</td><td>LAND TENURE</td><td>UTILITIES</td><td>TRANSPORTATION</td></tr><tr><td>area is licensed a re-allocation of licence beyond river (200 metres) would be required</td><td>low mineral exploration potential</td><td>not applicable</td><td>not applicable</td><td>potential impact of less than \$1000 annually fur can potentially be provided elsewhere in district</td><td>not applicable</td><td>not applicable</td><td>not applicable</td><td>given nature of park, wildlife produced within park boundaries would be available for hunting outside boundaries some loss of opportunities on site</td><td>no potential</td><td>not applicable</td><td>not applicable</td><td>not applicable</td><td>1,232 acres public land 56 acres of water</td><td>none</td><td>none</td></tr></table>						TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION	area is licensed a re-allocation of licence beyond river (200 metres) would be required	low mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	potential impact of less than \$1000 annually fur can potentially be provided elsewhere in district	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	given nature of park, wildlife produced within park boundaries would be available for hunting outside boundaries some loss of opportunities on site	no potential	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	1,232 acres public land 56 acres of water	none	none
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION																						
area is licensed a re-allocation of licence beyond river (200 metres) would be required	low mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	potential impact of less than \$1000 annually fur can potentially be provided elsewhere in district	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	given nature of park, wildlife produced within park boundaries would be available for hunting outside boundaries some loss of opportunities on site	no potential	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	1,232 acres public land 56 acres of water	none	none																						
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:															LOW																						

CANDIDATE PARK		CENTENNIAL LAKE (BLACK DONALD) (Pembroke District)	
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve	OPTION Preferred
SITE REGION	SE, SD11	AREA 9,458 acres	STATUS Park Reserve
<b>Note:</b> Area to be reduced to 2,930 acres.			
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH
no existing commitments to industry	mining rights reserved	not applicable	not applicable
entire area is productive forest land	moderate to high mineral exploration potential	anticipat- ed impact in excess of \$2,000 of fur	anticipat- ed impact in excess of \$2,000 of fur
reduced area features impact not required for target achievement		Area has been identified as a Special Study Area. time. Present use conflicts may be alleviated at that time.	Boundaries of the Nature Reserve are to be determined at that time.
Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.			
<b>OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:</b> LC=			

CANDIDATE PARK		ROUND LAKE (Parry Sound District)		ATTRIBUTES	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	Preferred - Reduced Site	Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science values (I) of local significance -excellent representation of life science values (I7 St) of provincial significance (some significant species range extensions)	
SITE REGION	5E, 507	AREA	27,764 acres	STATUS	Park Reserve
Note: Size of this Proposal has been reduced to 11,410 acres. This provides the required protection while making available most of the productive forest contained within the present park boundaries.					
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM
no existing commitments to industry portion of the area is forest land	mining rights reserved no mining activity portion of area has moderate mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	potential loss of less than \$5,000/annum long term loss of 0.6% potential mineral production of district	not applicable
potential annual loss of 940 units					
COTTAGING: not applicable WILD RICE: not applicable WILDLIFE: loss of 400 existing big game opportunities from organized camps long term loss of 0.5 of potential big game MINERAL AGGREGATE: no existing pits no potential RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT: not applicable AGRICULTURE: not applicable NATIVE INTERESTS: not applicable LAND TENURE: not applicable UTILITIES: park reserve 25,437 acres land 2,327 acres water TRANSPORTATION: not applicable					
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:					LOW



CANDIDATE PARK	O'DONNELL POINT (Parry Sound District)
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve Preferred
SITE REGION	SE.S07 AREA 1,943 acres Park Reserve
Note:	High priority to proceed with incorporation as a Provincial Nature Reserve (Park).
<b>CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION</b>	
TIMBER	no existing mining complements to industry
MINING	moderate to high mineral exploration potential
COMMERCIAL FISH	not applicable
SPORT FISH	not applicable
TRAPPING	maximum anticipated impact less than \$1000/annum long term loss of 0.1% potential production of district
TOURISM	not applicable
COTTAGING	not applicable
WILD RICE	not applicable
WILDLIFE	loss of about 300 existing big game hunting opportunities from organized camps long term loss of 2% of potential big game production
MINERAL AGGREGATE	no existing pits
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	not applicable
AGRICULTURE	not applicable
NATIVE INTERESTS	an Indian Reserve is located adjacent to the proposal but no conflict is anticipated
LAND TENURE	park reserve 1,943 acres land
UTILITIES	not applicable
TRANSPORTATION	not applicable

**ATTRIBUTES**  
 Protection/Heritage Appreciation:  
 -broad earth science representation  
 -excellent representation of life science values (9 ST) of provincial significance (many rare species)  
 -historic - unknown  
 Recreation/Tourism:  
 -potential - 4,000 swimming opportunities      Target: - 4,000 swimming opportunities  
                       - 2,000 picnicking opportunities          2,000 picnicking opportunities

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK		LOWRIE LAKES (Bancroft District)		ATTRIBUTES																			
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve		OPTION		Preferred		Proposed		Protection/Heritage Appreciation:													
SITE REGION SE, SO, II		AREA 575 acres		STATUS		Proposed		Proposed		-no significant earth science features known at this time -excellent representation of life science features (25 T's) of provincial significance. Many rare fern species at extensions to their range -no historical resources Recreation/Tourism: -no potential except nature study													
Note: Area may be reduced after further study before designation as a park reserve.																							
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																							
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION								
some timber values 6 lots site class 2 28 of enhanced production maple/birch in Bancroft District	high potential adjacent lands have been explored for uranium and abandoned	would affect bait fish dealer	warm water fishery (largemouth bass) which is potentially not available although intent of park designation is protection of plants. Fish could be permitted	minimal trapping impact	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of hunting opportunities	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	public land	not applicable	not applicable								
Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.																							
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW																							

CANDIDATE PARK		EGAN CHUTE (Bancroft District)														
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	Preferred													
SITE REGION	5E, 5D, 11A	782 acres AREA (under review)	STATUS	Proposal												
Note: Crown lands should be designated a nature reserve park patent lands - landowner agreement negotiated or purchase fee simple.																
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION																
TYPICER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION	
productive forest	patent lands held by a mining company area has high mineral potential and contains known mineral occurrences (nepheline syenite) area is a significant rock bounding site	not applicable	not applicable	anticipated value of fur less than \$1000 / annum	not applicable	---	not applicable	within deer yarding area boundaries do not preclude wildlife availability outside area 1 hunt camp some opportunities lost on site	not applicable	none	not applicable	not applicable	423 acres public 360 acres patented 2 property owners landowner agreements may be negotiated for patented holdings	no problems	no problems	
ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science features of provincial significance -good representation of life science features (8 ST) of regional significance -potential historical resources (historic portage) of regional significance - carbonate plant species Recreation/tourism: -part of a potential back-country canoe route (York River)															OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:	LOW

CANDIDATE PARK		DIVIDING LAKE (Algonquin Park District)		ATTRIBUTES											
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve		OPTION		Preferred		Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science features (1) of local significance -excellent representation of life science features of provincial significance (3 ST's - mature pine forest)							
SITE REGION		5E, S09		AREA 754 acres		STATUS		Park Reserve		Recreation/Tourism: -potential 500 back-country opportunities					
This area is currently a nature reserve zone in Algonquin Park master plan. To be added formally to Algonquin Park.												Target: 500 back-country opportunities			
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry	mining rights reserved unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable (fishing use would not be excluded)	present annual estimated value less than \$1000	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of hunting opportunities	---	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	public park reserve	none	none
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW															

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.



CANDIDATE PARK		FOY PROPERTY		(Pembroke District)											
PROPOSED CLASS		Recreation Park		OPTION	Preferred										
SITE REGION		5E, S011	AREA	317 acres	STATUS	Park Reserve									
Note: To be managed as part of expanded (day use portion) Bonnechere Provincial Park. Private land purchased for park purposes.															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL' FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments largely forested	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	small portion of registered trapline crosses area	none	1 cottage lease to be acquired	none	none	no pits and little potential	none	none	none	purchased land	none	none
ATTRIBUTES Protection/Heritage Appreciation: -good representation of earth science values/features (3) of regional significance -good representation of life science values (7 ST) of local significance -historic, possible representation of south shield agriculture theme segment Recreation/Tourism: -potential - 32,500 swimming opportunities Target - 26,000 swimming opportunities 25,500 picnicking opportunities 9,000 picnicking opportunities															
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW															

CANDIDATE PARK		CHETWYND (Bracebridge District)													
PROPOSED CLASS		Recreation		OPTION	Preferred										
SITE REGION	5E, S08	AREA	513 acres	STATUS	Park Reserve & Proposed Area										
<p><u>Note:</u> Property acquired for recreation purposes.</p>															
<p>ATTRIBUTES</p> <p>Protection/Heritage Appreciation:</p> <p>-good representation of earth science features (4) of local significance</p> <p>-good representation of life science features (4 ST) of local significance</p> <p>-good-poor representation of one historical theme segment - South Shield agriculture</p> <p>Recreation/Tourism:</p> <p>-potential - 9,500 swimming opportunities 25,500 picnicking opportunities 38,000 car camping opportunities</p> <p>Target: - 7,500 swimming opportunities 2,000 picnicking opportunities 28,500 car camping opportunities</p>															
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry acquired land or private land use for recreational purposes	acquired land and patented land low mineral exploration potential no mining activity	not applicable	not applicable fishing would not be restricted	not applicable since this is private & acquired land possible value less than \$1000/annum	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	potentially some loss of hunting opportunities	no existing pits potential for sand & gravel	not applicable	moderate (class 4) agriculture capability	not applicable	park reserve acquired land 286 acres 287 acres private to be acquired closed road allowance still disputed with former owner (McRae)	not applicable	not applicable
OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW															



CENTRAL REGION





SITE REGION	6	AREA	1351 acres	STATUS	Park Reserve
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber High quality hardwoods exist on the site. There is not cutting at present or proposed. Because site is island, it is not "production forest".	Mining N/C	Commercial Fish N/C	Sport Fish N/C	Trapping N/C	Tourism N/C

Heritage Appreciation - some potential to offer interpretive opportunities														
NOTE: This park reserve offers the only potential for additional swimming beach in Huronia District.														
Overall Conflict Rating: None - Low														
Township of Tiny, Simcoe County.														

Some conflict might be expected when we decide to pursue acquisition.

CANDIDATE PARK INDIAN POINT	
PROPOSED CLASS	Natural Environment*
SITE REGION	6
AREA	2116 a (1853 ha)
STATUS	Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Mining	Commercial	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral
1,500 acres could be planted. Productive potential low due to shallow soils over bedrock. There is no cutting at present or proposed.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	There could be some cliffs with private camp ground operators in the surrounding area when park development is imminent. Such conflict can be anywhere in Central Region.	An extensive cottage development exists on the west side of the peninsula in the adjacent to the park reserve. Residents are aware that this is a park reserve. Development is imminent. When park development is imminent, we will probably see conflict arise between cottagers and park development.	N/C	Limited small game hunting occurs at present. There may be some future conflicts with local hunters when park development is imminent. Low conflict.	N/C

Residential	Agriculture	Native	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Development located on present road into park reserve-outside boundary of candidate park. One resident has given us trouble in past and will in future re.	N/C	N/C	Additional land to be acquired located in Township of Reiley, Victoria County	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating: Low - Moderate

This park reserve does not fully meet criteria for natural environment status. It may be classified "Recreation" conflict. Note: Development of any sort on the Kawartha Lakes is a sensitive issue from the point of view of lake capacity. Before this park is developed, careful assessment of the capacity of the Kawartha Lakes to withstand the development must be done.														
CANDIDATE PARK LAVENDER FALLS														
PROPOSED CLASS	Nat. Envir. & Nature Reserve													
SITE REGION	6	AREA	1004 a (407 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve										

ATTRIBUTES: Protection - Candidate Nature Reserve (earth science) - talus slopes, crevice caves on the Niagara Escarpment  
 Recreation - will serve as an extensive recreation area - small number of opportunities for hikers and walkers  
 Heritage Appreciation - will partly satisfy target for natural environment representation in Site District 6-5

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Mining	Commercial	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral
200 acres "production forest". Harvesting not occurring or proposed mineral interval conflict with "conservation" public is harvesting is	N/C	N/C	Cold water sport fishery in Noisy River. Some compromise must be worked out in order to continue fishing in area if it becomes a	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	100 acres potential bedrock. Sufficient alternatives exist.

Residential	Agriculture	Native	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Note boundary skirts existing residential development.	N/C	N/C	711 acres acquired. 295 acres to be acquired. Some land might best be placed on agreement rather than purchased outright.	N/C	N/C

CANDIDATE PARK MCCRAE LAKE WILDERNESS AREA			
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION	
SITE REGION	6	AREA 511 a (107 ha)	STATUS Wilderness Area
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	500 acres of "production forest". No harvesting at present or proposed.	Commercial Fish N/C	Sport Fish N/C
	N/C	Trapping N/C	Tourism N/C
ATTRIBUTES			
Protection - "Regionally Significant" life science features			
Recreation - contains part of the Gibson-Macdonald Canoe Route - the only MNR-managed canoe route in Central Region			
Heritage Appreciation - offers some representation of s-shield geology and life sciences communities, good potential for interpretation.			
- approximately 13 remote campsites			
Collaging	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Utilities	N/C	Transportation	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating None			

CANDIDATE PARK MOND CLIPPS			
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION	
SITE REGION	6	AREA 1574 a (637 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	950 acres "production forest". No harvesting at present or proposed.	Commercial Fish N/C	Sport Fish N/C
	Potential conflicts with "conservation" public if harvesting is proposed.	Trapping N/C	Tourism N/C
ATTRIBUTES			
Protection - Candidate Nature Reserve (life science) - unique flora in crevice caves of Niagara Escarpment			
Recreation - 50 campsites (13,800 opportunities)			
Heritage Appreciation - representative position of Site District 6-7; good interpretive potential			
Collaging	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Utilities	N/C	Transportation	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating None-Low			

CANDIDATE PARK SHORT HILLS			
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION	
SITE REGION	7	AREA 1648 a (628 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve*
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	N/C	Commercial Fish N/C	Sport Fish N/C
	N/C	Trapping N/C	Tourism N/C
ATTRIBUTES			
Protection - contains candidate nature reserve (earth science) - remnant valley; bedrock terraces			
Recreation - 50 walk-in campsites } extremely important day-use area within highly-urbanized Niagara Peninsula			
Heritage Appreciation - Representative landscapes of the southern portion of Niagara Escarpment; excellent interpretive potential			
Collaging	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Utilities	N/C	Transportation	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating None-Low			

CANDIDATE PARK SHORT HILLS			
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION	
SITE REGION	7	AREA 1648 a (628 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve*
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	N/C	Commercial Fish N/C	Sport Fish N/C
	N/C	Trapping N/C	Tourism N/C
ATTRIBUTES			
Protection - contains candidate nature reserve (earth science) - remnant valley; bedrock terraces			
Recreation - 50 walk-in campsites } extremely important day-use area within highly-urbanized Niagara Peninsula			
Heritage Appreciation - Representative landscapes of the southern portion of Niagara Escarpment; excellent interpretive potential			
Collaging	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Utilities	N/C	Transportation	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating None-Low			

\*NOTE: Approval has been given (Jan. 81) to place Short Hills in Regulation as a provincial Park.



50 boat-in picnic sites		Heritage Appreciation - offers some potential for representing landscapes in Site District 6-9	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nat. Envir. or Recreation	OPTION	
SITE REGION	6	AREA 814 a (330 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Collapsing	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Transportation	N/C	Utilities	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating			

CANDIDATE PARK		BASS LAKE	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve*	OPTION	
SITE REGION	6	AREA 640 a (259 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
400 acres "production forest". No harvesting at present or proposed. Minor conflicts (internal). Potential conflict with "conservation" public. Nature Reserve vs. harvesting.	N/C	N/C	N/C
Collapsing	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Transportation	N/C	Utilities	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating			

CANDIDATE PARK		WATCHEBASH	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	
SITE REGION	6	AREA 6200 a* (2511 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
6200 a of product forest. No harvesting occurring or proposed. Conflicts internal. Some potential conflict with "conservation" public. Nature Reserve vs. harvesting.	N/C	N/C	N/C
Collapsing	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Transportation	N/C	Utilities	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating			

CANDIDATE PARK		WATCHEBASH	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	
SITE REGION	6	AREA 6200 a* (2511 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Tourism
6200 a of product forest. No harvesting occurring or proposed. Conflicts internal. Some potential conflict with "conservation" public. Nature Reserve vs. harvesting.	N/C	N/C	N/C
Collapsing	N/C	Wild Rice	N/C
Wildlife	N/C	Mineral Aggregate	N/C
Residential Development	N/C	Agriculture	N/C
Native Interests	N/C	Land Tenure	N/C
Transportation	N/C	Utilities	N/C
Overall Conflict Rating			





- some significance to the earth science features
- at contact between Paleozoic and Precambrian bedrocks

- some significance to the earth science features
- at contact between Paleozoic and Precambrian bedrocks

NOTE: The reason for acquisition of this property was to protect the provincially-significant archaeological site.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION														Transportation
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	
N/C NOTE: Area identified in District strategy as having potential)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	Entire property leased under land-use permit for hay removal N/C	N/C	96.8 acres purchased. Additional land may be required to provide access to property. No conflicts foreseen. Located in Dunmer Twp., Peterborough Cty.	Hydro easement crosses property N/C	County Road crosses property N/C
Overall Conflict Rating														None

CANDIDATE PARK					ATTRIBUTES										
PROPOSED CLASS			OPTION												
SITE REGION			AREA		STATUS										
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
							Overall Conflict Rating								

[illegible]

ATTRIBUTES PROTECTION: candidate nature reserves (earth science) - Violet Hill Spillway-Singhampton and Orangeville  
Morrisons are features represented within the park reserve  
RECREATION: 320 campsites intended to be developed as a major recreation class park. These figures indicate  
200 picnic sites what is required to meet targets. Additional potential exists.  
TOURISM: part of recreation target will be oriented to tourism.

CANDIDATE PARK BOYNE VALLEY		
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 2550 a (1033 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

Timber 1500 a of "production forest". No harvesting occurring or proposed. Some manage- ment is re- quired of overgrown plantations. N/C (no conflict)	Mining N/C	Commercial Fish N/C	Sport Fish N/C	Trapping N/C	Tourism Some conflict may arise from two local campsites when park is developed.	Cottaging N/C	Wild Rice N/C	Wildlife Some water- fowl hunting and small game hunting takes place. Minor con- flicts when park is to be developed.	Mineral Aggregate 1500 acres sand and bedrock. Sufficient alternatives exist. N/C	Residential Development N/C	Agriculture Approximately 650 a are leased for pasture, hay and crops. Controversy over use of good agricul- tural land for a park took place during waster plan- ning 1974-75	Native Interests N/C	Land Tenure 799 a acquir- ed. 375 a sold 26 a to be acquired. Involving endorsement most of the outstanding land. We will either mit- igate or a change in attitude or possibly	Utilities Unknown	Transportation Roads cross park reserve in two locations. N/C
This conflict could arise again, even if the park is developed.														Overall Conflict Rating Low - Moderate	

This conflict could arise again, even though we own the land. Minor conflict possible with adjacent farmers. OMAF Tq.  
Overall Conflict Rating Low - Moderate  
adjust the boundary. Minor conflicts could continue. Located - Mulmur Twp., Dufferin Cty.

CANDIDATE PARK CREDIT FORKS		
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 904 a	STATUS Park Reserve

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Some potential exists for forest production. No harvesting occurring or proposed.  N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C Park development will aid existing restaurants and hotels/hotels by drawing clients.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C 100 a leased under land-use permit - pasture and hay	N/C	650 acres purchased. 754 acres to be acquired. Located in Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel	Unknown but conflict unlikely	Railways and roads pass through park reserve. Expansion unlikely. Little conflict expected.
Overall Conflict Rating															Low

CANDIDATE PARK JAMES N. ALLEN		
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 7	AREA 279 a (113 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber 10 acres under hybrid poplar re- search. Low potential for timber production. Planting on	Mining N/C	Commercial Fish N/C	Sport Fish N/C	Trapping N/C	Tourism N/C	Cottaging one small (- 1 acre) cottage lot is still be- ing acquired. We may have some conflicts with this one	Wild Rice N/C	Wildlife N/C	Mineral Aggregate N/C	Residential Development N/C	Agriculture Approximately 10 acres of land is leased under land-use permit for forage crops. Not a signi- ficant opera-	Native Interests N/C	Land Tenure 1 cottage lot still to be acquired (- 1 acre) lot is not developed. located hum- township.	Utilities N/C	Transportation N/C existing roads pass through park reserve.

ATTRIBUTES Recreation - 300 picnic tables  
Tourism - 1100 meters of beach  
Tourism - limited contribution as a day-use park  
NOTE: This is the only beach potential in park reserves of Niagara District.



SOUTHWESTERN REGION









EASTERN REGION





PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION
SITE REGION	6-9	AREA 200 ha
		STATUS

Protection: ES/LS Best cave system in Eastern Ontario, possibly the best in eastern Canada; representative of karst processes; five species of bats hibernate in the cave.

Recreation/Heritage Appreciation/Tourism: Already attracting spelunkers from across southern Ontario could be a significant tourist attraction. Representative of solution processes on a limestone plain (Site District 6-11).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	-	Mining	-	Commercial Fish	-	Sport Fish	Low River dries up in summer	Trapping	-
								Tourism	-
								Cottaging	-
								Wild Rice	-
								Wildlife	Low
								Mineral Aggregate	-
								Residential Development	High ? There is a residential subdivision adjacent to the cave. Most if not all existing buildings could be excluded from the proposal
								Agriculture	-
								Native Interests	-
								Land Tenure	All private land
								Utilities	Low On Maita River which is controlled by a Conservation Authority. There is no apparent conflict.
								Transportation	-
Overall Conflict Rating Medium									

CANDIDATE PARK	Salmon River Alvar
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE REGION	6-9
	AREA 400 ha
	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. one of only three alvar proposals in Eastern Ontario. Each is distinct from on another. Floristically very rich with several rare plants of prairie affinity.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Low All private land with low timber capability due to shallow soils	Mining	Low	Commercial Fish	-	Sport Fish	Low The Salmon River is badly polluted but is of significance as a spawning ground. There is some fishing in the spring.	Trapping	Low
								Tourism	-
								Cottaging	-
								Wild Rice	-
								Wildlife	Low Possibly some upland game hunting by landowners
								Mineral Aggregate	Low Limestone plain near 401 hwy. There is no shortage of aggregate in the area
								Residential Development	Low Two permanent residences could be excluded via severance
								Agriculture	Low Mostly class 7 land (very shallow soils) Areas of higher capability can be excluded
								Native Interests	-
								Land Tenure	Mostly private land (several owners) Some land adjacent to Hwy. 401 is owned by MTC
								Utilities	Low A hydro transmission line passes through it the north by township part of roads on three sides.
								Transportation	Medium 401 Hwy. passes through the candidate
Overall Conflict Rating Low									

CANDIDATE PARK	Camden East - Thorpe Alvar
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE REGION	6-9
	AREA 525 ha
	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. One of three alvar proposals in Eastern Ontario. The Thorpe section is large (500 ha) and representative of the drier prairie - like alvars. The Camden East section is small (25 ha) but floristically very rich.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Low	Mining	Low	Commercial Fish	-	Sport Fish	-	Trapping	-
								Tourism	-
								Cottaging	-
								Wild Rice	-
								Wildlife	Low Presumably some upland game hunting
								Mineral Aggregate	Low
								Residential Development	Low Recommended boundaries skirt housing but may require severances
								Agriculture	Low Very shallow soils over limestone pavement.
								Native Interests	-
								Land Tenure	All private land (owner-ship not yet determined)
								Utilities	Low Present roads and facilities skirt proposed areas.
								Transportation	Low

CANDIDATE PARK			Fish Lake Wetlands
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve	OPTION
SITE REGION	6-15	AREA	400 ha
		STATUS	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trawling	Tourism
<u>Low</u> Private land, some moderately productive deciduous swamp forest (soft maple)	-	<u>Low</u> Lake reportedly had a small bullhead fishery at one time but was discontinued after severe winter kills	<u>Low</u> There is a one-man (part-time) bait fish operation	<u>Low</u> Some muskrat trapping, population appears to be unstable	-

• **NAPANEE - BROCKVILLE DISTRICTS**

CANDIDATE PARK		Otter Lake - Charleston Lake Canoe Route	
PROPOSED CLASS	Waterway	OPTION	
SITE REGION	6-10	AREA	n.a. STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Tribes	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
The ramifications of designating a waterway park along a waterway where (Rideau Canal) will have to be assessed. Asterisks indicate the mo					

CANDIDATE PARK		OPTION
PROPOSED CLASS		
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism

CANDIDATE PARK		Alfred Bog													
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve													
SITE REGION 6-12		AREA	4000 ha												
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Coasting	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low	Low •	-	-	Low	-	-	-	Medium	Low	-	High?	-	All private land except for about 100 ha of provincial crown land.	Low	Low
Mostly private • Extensive economic peat deposit	Existing timber is small and slow growing			Some nuisance beaver trapping along drainage ditches.				Moose population. Most hunting is actually done outside the bog proper.			Peat/muck soils. There is considerable conversion to agricultural use around the edges mostly by removal of the peat to expose underlying clay soils.			Drainage ditches	Largely peripheral
Protection: L.S. Largest bog in Eastern Ontario; excellent representations of black spruce bog forest, grey birch bog forest and open shrub/sphagnum heath. Has several provincially rare plant species plus a rare turtle (spotted turtle) and a disjunct moose population.															
Attributes: L.S. Largest bog in Eastern Ontario; excellent representations of black spruce bog forest, grey birch bog forest and open shrub/sphagnum heath. Has several provincially rare plant species plus a rare turtle (spotted turtle) and a disjunct moose population.															
Overall Conflict Rating															
Medium															

CANDIDATE PARK		Lemieux Landslide		PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve		OPTION	
SITE REGION		6-12		AREA		200 ha		STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Coitaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low	-
Hazard land								Adjacent public lands (Larose Forest) are open to hunting	
Protection: ES/LS Representation of mass-wasting process. This slide and adjacent slides also offer the opportunity to study plant succession.									
Heritage Appreciation: Landslides are a feature of the marine clays found in Site District 6-12. This site provides an excellent opportunity to view one of the more spectacular recent slides.									
Transportation									
Utilities									
Land Tenure									
Native Interests									
Agriculture									
Residential Development									
Mineral Aggregate									
Wildlife									
Wild Rice									
Coitaging									
Wild Rice									
Wildlife									
Mineral Aggregate									
Residential Development									
Agriculture									
Native Interests									
Land Tenure									
Utilities									
Transportation									
Overall Conflict Rating									
Low									

CANDIDATE PARK		Point Fortune Pit			
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve		OPTION	
SITE REGION		6-12		AREA 15 ha	
				STATUS	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION					
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
Low	-	-	-	-	-
About 10 ha hardwood forest					

ATTRIBUTES					
Protection: E.S. contains a glacial till overlying stratified sands, thus providing proof of a glacial re-advance. Recent research indicates that over 40,000 years of geological history are represented in the surficial deposits.					





CANDIDATE PARK Manitowish Waters Long Swamp Bog									
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve									
SITE REGION 6-11 AREA 700 ha									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber <u>Low</u> Private Land (About 50 ha is currently under a M.I.A. agreement)	Mining <u>Low</u>	Commercial Fish No information little suitable wetland.	Sport Fish -	Trapping <u>Low</u>	Tourism -	Cottaging -	Wild Rice -	Wildlife <u>Low</u> No information. Part of area is beaver-flooded and may be used for waterfowl hunting.	Mineral Aggregate -
Residential Development <u>Low</u> Boundaries exclude residential development but may necessitate severance.	Agriculture <u>Low</u> Muck soils; surrounding farmlands can be excluded.	Native Interests -	Land Tenure All privately owned	Utilities <u>Low</u> One high voltage transmission line currently crosses near the north end. the candidate	Transportation <u>Low</u> One town-ship road crosses the candidate	Overall Conflict Rating <u>Low</u>			

CANDIDATE PARK Cody Creek Black Maple Forest									
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve									
SITE REGION 6-11 AREA 50 ha									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber <u>Low</u> Private land (surrounding fields are under a M.I.A. agreement - no conflict with proposal)	Mining <u>Low</u>	Commercial Fish -	Sport Fish -	Trapping <u>Low</u>	Tourism -	Cottaging -	Wild Rice -	Wildlife <u>Low</u>	Mineral Aggregate -
Residential Development <u>Low</u> Boundaries exclude residential development but may necessitate severance.	Agriculture <u>Low</u> Steep sided valley.	Native Interests -	Land Tenure Privately owned (one owner)	Utilities <u>Low</u>	Transportation -	Overall Conflict Rating <u>Low</u>			

CANDIDATE PARK Constance Bay Sand Hills									
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve									
SITE REGION 6-12 AREA 200 ha									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber <u>Medium</u> Area under agreement; has been planted with Jack pine, largely for erosion control.	Mining <u>Low</u>	Commercial Fish -	Sport Fish -	Trapping -	Tourism -	Cottaging <u>Low</u> (On adjacent land)	Wild Rice -	Wildlife <u>Low</u>	Mineral Aggregate ? Extensive sand deposit already effectively "frozen" by land status and adjacent high density development.
Residential Development <u>Low?</u> On adjacent land; high density mixed cottages permanent residences.	Agriculture -	Native Interests -	Land Tenure Public approx. 175 ha (owned by West Carleton Township and managed by MHA) Private: 25ha.	Utilities <u>Low</u> Local transmission lines and services should be closed but shouldn't create much conflict.	Transportation <u>Low</u> Local roads. Some roads should be closed but shouldn't create much conflict.	Overall Conflict Rating <u>Low</u>			

CANDIDATE PARK Manitowish Waters Long Swamp Bog									
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve									
SITE REGION 6-11 AREA 700 ha									
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION									
Timber <u>Low</u> Private Land (About 50 ha is currently under a M.I.A. agreement)	Mining <u>Low</u>	Commercial Fish No information little suitable wetland.	Sport Fish -	Trapping <u>Low</u>	Tourism -	Cottaging -	Wild Rice -	Wildlife <u>Low</u> No information. Part of area is beaver-flooded and may be used for waterfowl hunting.	Mineral Aggregate -
Residential Development <u>Low</u> Boundaries exclude residential development but may necessitate severance.	Agriculture <u>Low</u> Muck soils; surrounding farmlands can be excluded.	Native Interests -	Land Tenure All privately owned	Utilities <u>Low</u> One high voltage transmission line currently crosses near the north end. the candidate	Transportation <u>Low</u> One town-ship road crosses the candidate	Overall Conflict Rating <u>Low</u>			

CANDIDATE PARK			Burnt Lands Aliver	
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve		
SITE REGION	6-11	AREA	1000 ha	
OPTION				
STATUS				

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low? Of the 200 ha of Crown land over half has been planted with Jack Pine despite a low timber capability (shallow soils).	Low	-	-	Area contains a few small beaverponds.	-	-	-	Some deer, waterfowl and upland game hunting/gravel pits.	Some adjacent limestone quarries and there is no shortage of limestone in the area.	One sub-division intrudes into the candidate. It can be excluded by boundary revision.	Very shallow soils.	-	Public: 200 ha provincial crown land. 100 ha federal (D.N.D.) land	Local hydro and telephone cables cross D.N.D. radio towers.	Hwy. 44 and a few town roads pass through the candidate

ATTRIBUTES															
Protection: L. S. One of three alvar areas recommended in Eastern Ontario. This is the only one in Site District 6-11 and is distinctly different from the other two. Contains several rare species of plants.															
Overall Conflict Rating: Low															

CANDIDATE PARK		Richmond Fen	
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	
SITE REGION	6-11	AREA	400 ha
STATUS			

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber <u>Low</u> Mostly private land	Mining <u>Low</u>	Commercial Fish -	Sport Fish -	Trapping <u>Low</u>	Tourism -	Cottaging -	Wild Rice -	Wetlands <u>Low</u>	Mineral Aggregate <u>Low</u>	Residential Development -	Agriculture Muck soils (could be converted by drainage)	Native Interests -	Land Tenure Public: 50 ha provincial crown land 25 ha Regional Municipality Private: 325 ha private lands	Utilities <u>Low</u> Note: Proposal to flood area to provide flood control for Richmond	Transportation <u>Low</u> C.N. line passes through the candidate.
Overall Conflict Rating														Low	

ATTRIBUTES	
Protection: U.S. A calcareous fen with significant vegetation patterns and a Provincially rare orchid. Many other significant plant and animal species occur. The Richmond Fen is part of a much larger area designated by the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton for acquisition as conservation/recreation land.	

CANDIDATE PARK		Mer Bleue Bog	
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve	
SITE REGION	6-12	AREA	2800 ha
OPTION		STATUS	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish
Low (Research area; MCC land is not available for forest production)	Low	-	-
		Trapping	Tourism
		Not permitted on MCC lands.	
		Cottaging	Wild Rice
		-	-
		Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate
		Hunting not permitted on MCC lands.	Low Some pits on adjacent MCC lands
		Residential Development	Residential
		Moderate to High	Considerable residential development at the east end of the bog.
		Agriculture	Native Interests
		?	-
		Land Tenure	Utilities
		Public Lands	Medium
		Approx. 2000 ha Federal (MCC)	Most facilities skirt the bog. There are drainage ditches at the east end.
		Private Lands	Transportation
			Low Roads skirt the bog.



E. S. Internationally significant fossil locality. Clay nodules contain fragments of Pleistocene plant and animal life. Best record of life 10,000 years ago in Ontario.

CANDIDATE PARK		Green Creek Valley	
PROPOSED CLASS		Nature Reserve	
SITE REGION	6-12	AREA	500 ha (1)
		OPTION	
		STATUS	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION															
Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development (Adjacent development may impact upon the candidate)	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Adjacent development may impact upon the candidate)	-	-	Public: Wholly federally owned. (National Capital Commission)	Low Roads and utility lines cross the valley in several places.	Moderate
Overall Conflict Rating													Low		

- Federally owned and managed (National Capital Commission)

CANDIDATE PARK			ATTRIBUTES																
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION																	
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS																	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION			Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation	
			Overall Conflict Rating:																

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CANDIDATE PARK	Stoco fen
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE REGION	6-9
AREA	400 ha
OPTION	
STATUS	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Mostly non-productive or low productivity wetland.	Low Some marl deposits but these are productivity interlayered with muck.	-	-	Low	-	-	-	Low	-	-	Low Very marly muck soils; no agricultural potential	-	Public: 150 ha crown & C.A. Private: 250 ha	Local utility line road follows road.	Low The township line road passes through area.

Overall Conflict Rating

Low

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. Marl fen - best example in the Eastern Region; several rare plant species including Cypripedium candidum (small white ladies slipper) which is on Ontario's Endangered Species List.

CANDIDATE PARK	Ore Chimney Mine Property
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE REGION	5-11
AREA	70 ha
OPTION	
STATUS	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Private property; low timber potential	High Former gold mine, currently being re-explored. Mining would not likely damage the type sections but would destroy the	-	-	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	All private land. The surface and mineral rights are held separately.	Low One high voltage transmission line passes through candidate but any conflict with the earth science features should be resolvable.	Low Township road forms the south boundary of the candidate.

historical features of the property. (A compromise can likely be reached whereby the type localities can be protected through agreement with the land owner)

Overall Conflict Rating

High

CANDIDATE PARK	Marble Lake Stromatolites
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve
SITE REGION	5-11
AREA	4 ha
OPTION	
STATUS	

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-	-	-	-	-	-	Low One patent cottage lot may have to be acquired.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private/public Most of the fossils are on the 60ft. shore reserve but there is one cottage on	Low Dam at lake outlet planned by Conservation Authority. May flood part of the site.	Low Some fossils are at the water's edge should be no conflict with boat traffic

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: E. S. Best known occurrence of fossil-forms in Grenville rocks. Of high scientific and interpretive value.









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